

RIES.

ALBERTINER

BY

A. C. WEBB.



PHILADELPHIA.

ELDREDGE & BRO.

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William Lloyd Garrison

William Lloyd Garrison

1840

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THE MODEL WORD BOOK, No. 1.

THE
MODEL DEFINER.

A Book for the Little Ones,

CONTAINING

DEFINITIONS, ETYMOLOGY, AND ILLUSTRATIVE
SENTENCES.

BY

A. C. WEBB,

AUTHOR OF "THE MANUAL OF ETYMOLOGY," "THE MODEL ETYMOLOGY,"
"HISTORICAL COMPANION," ETC.

Revised Edition.



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1. The Model Definer.
2. The Model Etymology.
3. A Manual of Etymology.

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Gift



THE STUDY OF WORDS.

THE study of words, or the study of "definitions," far from being the dry and uninteresting task which it is usually considered, can be made very attractive to children. Having assigned the lesson, let the teacher ask a pupil to read aloud the first sentence, page 7.

T. What did the captain determine to do?

P. The captain determined to *abandon* the ship.

T. Why did the captain determine *to wholly give up* the ship?

1st *P.* He did so because it was wrecked.

2d *P.* He gave it up because it was on fire.

3d *P.* The captain determined to abandon the ship because he was not the rightful owner.

T. If you found a knife, and the owner demanded it, would you "give up" the knife or "abandon it"?

P. I should give it up.

T. Then abandon means to give up wholly, as when a vessel is wrecked and all on board take to the boats.

A word or two will explain "aboard," and a child may then be called upon to read "James II. was forced to *abdicate* and fly to France." With a few skilful questions, or simple statements, picture to their minds, the King, with kingly power, the crown, the palace, wealth, servants, but he is compelled to *give up* his *right* to all this; picture the Queen, with her infant son, the Prince of Wales, standing in the rain on the pier at Dover, frightened lest they should be discovered before the vessel arrives, which is to take them to France.

T. What was James II. compelled to do?

P. James II. was compelled to *abdicate*, or *give up a right* to the throne.

Infinite variety must mark these exercises, but the aim in each one is to teach the *meaning* of a word by its *use*, and *not* its use by its meaning. This is nature's own method.

ETYMOLOGY.

The Etymologic exercises can be made still more interesting. Children delight in labor-saving machines. A boy will run a mile to catch a horse, to carry him half a mile. They seize with avidity the clew to the meaning so obviously afforded by the prefix, root, and suffix. They accept with pleasure anything that will save study, and the modifying character of prefixes and suffixes is a constant source of delight. When a child has learned a few simple roots, such as *cedo*, I go;

pello, I drive, let the teacher place on the board the prefixes *pre*, before; *pro*, forward; *re*, back, again; *ex*, out; *se*, aside, apart. Now with just as much help as is necessary and no more, lead the pupil to give the meaning of proceed, propel; recede, repel; exceed, expel; secede, etc. Let the teacher make clear to his mind, that in these simple elements, he has the meanings, not only of these words, but of hundreds of others, and the thought of that teacher will remain with him like a benediction, during his hours of play.

If the teacher knows all the prefixes thoroughly, and constantly applies them, the class will learn them all, while studying the *roots*. A few suffixes may be acquired in the same way.





*Blessed is he that Helpeth the Little Ones;
He shall have Peace in his days.*





THE
MODEL DEFINER.

PART I.
DEFINITIONS.

A.

ABAN'DON, to give up wholly.

The captain determined to *abandon* the vessel.

AB'DICATE, to give up a right.

James II. was forced to *abdi-
cate*, and fly to France, in 1688.

ABHOR', to hate.

It seems natural for an honest man to *abhor* deception and falsehood.

A'BLE, having ability.

A great many land animals are *able* to swim.

ABOARD', on board of.

Aboard a ship the sailors must obey every command.

ABOL'ISH, to put an end to.

The United States determined to *abolish* flogging in the army.

ABORIG'INES, the first inhabitants of a country.

The Indians are supposed to be the *aborigines* of America.

ABSORB', to suck up.

Put a piece of bread in a little milk or tea, and you can see the bread *absorb* the liquid.

ABSURD', foolish.

It is *absurd* to say, "When I study my lesson, I am sure to fail."

ABUSE', to use ill.

It is wrong to *abuse* or to injure any animal.

AC'CENT, a stress of the voice on a syllable.

When con'tract has the *accent*

on the first syllable, it is a noun;
on the second, it is a verb.

ACCESS', admittance.

It is easy to gain *access* to the White House.

ACCOM'PLISH, to perform.

I have undertaken to learn arithmetic, and I intend to *accomplish* it.

ACHE, pain.

Do not say, "My teeth *ache* me;" say, "My teeth *ache*."

AC'ID, sour.

Lemons, limes, and some oranges, are *acid*.

A'CORN, the seed of the oak.

Slowly and patiently the little *acorn* becomes a great tree.

AC'RID, biting to the taste.

Pepper is so *acrid* that we want but little of it.

ACROSS', from side to side.

ADDICT'ED, accustomed.

A person *addicted* to the use of tobacco finds it difficult to do without it.

ADHE'SIVE, sticky.

The gum found on some trees is *adhesive*, like glue.

ADIEU', good-by.

ADJOURN', to suspend business for a time.

It is customary for Congress to *adjourn* at Christmas.

ADMIRA'TION, wonder mingled with approbation.

A little boy, lost in *admiration* at the sight of the "Corliss Engine," suddenly exclaimed, "Now

I must see the man that made it."

ADMON'ISH, to caution or advise.

It is kind in our friends to *admonish* us of our faults.

ADORN', to deck with ornaments.

The Indians like to *adorn* themselves with feathers and beads.

ADULT', a person who has grown to full size.

It is easier for a child to learn than for an *adult*.

AF'FABLE, courteous.

An *affable* manner is always pleasing.

AFFAIR', business of any kind.

The boy managed the *affair* so well that his employer sent him again. ✕

AFFRONT', to offend by some disrespect. ✕

AFLOAT', in a floating state.

AGE, whole duration of a being.

What is your *age*?

AG'ILE, nimble.

An *agile* little squirrel ran up the tree.

AG'ONY, extreme pain.

Much *agony* is prevented by the use of chloroform.

AGREE', to yield assent.

A'GUE, chills and fever.

AID, help.

AIM, to point at.

It is both foolish and wicked to *aim* a gun at a person for fun.

AISLE, a passage in a church into which the pews open.

ALAC'RITY, cheerful willingness.

A disagreeable task becomes easier when performed with *alacrity*.

ALARM', fright.

ALCHEMIST (al'ke-mist), one who practices alchemy.

In olden times people thought there was a liquid that would change anything to gold; every *alchemist* was searching for it.

ALIGHT', to get down.

ALIVE', having life; full of alacrity.

ALLAY', to soothe.

Reading in a quiet tone tends to *allay* or to *alleviate* pain.

ALLE'VIATE, to make lighter.

ALLOT'TED, assigned.

Let each perform cheerfully the *allotted* task.

ALLUDE', to refer to something not directly mentioned.

I heard him *allude* to the well-known story of An'drocles and the lion.

ALLURE', to entice.

Bad companions are sure to *allure* boys from duty.

AL'MANAC, a book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, months, etc.

ALMIGHT'Y, possessing all power.

None but the Divine being is *almighty*.

AL'MOND, the fruit of the almond-tree.

ALMS (ämz), charity.

AL'TAR, an elevated place on which sacrifices are offered to some deity.

AL'TER, to make some change in.

AMAZE', to astonish.

The wonders performed by the telegraph and the telephone are such as to *amaze* us.

AMAZE'MENT, astonishment.

We hear with *amazement* that the sun is so far off — 90,000,000 miles.

AMBI'TION, an eager desire for superiority.

His *ambition* led him to work very hard.

AMEL'IORATE, to make better.

A great many societies are trying to *ameliorate* the condition of the poor.

AMEND', to change for the better.

He seemed sorry for what he had done, and promised to *amend*.

AMMUNI'TION, military stores for attack or defense.

At Bunker Hill, the Americans fought as long as their *ammunition* lasted.

AMPHIB'IOUS, living on land or in water.

Frogs, crocodiles, and beavers are *amphibious*.

AMPUTA'TION, the act of cutting off a limb.

Chloroform prevents any pain in *amputation*.

AMUSE', to entertain pleasantly.

AN'CESTOR, one from whom a person is distantly descended.

William the Conqueror is the *ancestor* of Queen Victoria.

AN'GER, rage.

Anger is short madness.

AN'GRY, irritated.

When persons are *angry*, they often say things for which they are afterwards sorry.

AN'GUISH, extreme pain.

Henry I., King of England, lost his only son at sea; such was his *anguish*, that he never smiled again.

ANNEXA'TION, the act of uniting.

The *annexation* of Texas to the United States led to the Mexican war.

ANNOUNCE', to make known.

A messenger was sent to *announce* the victory at Yorktown.

ANNUL', to nullify.

Congress has power to make and to *annul* laws.

ANOTH'ER, not the same.

Let *another* man praise thee, and not thyself.

AN'SWER, to make response.

In his examination, the boy was able to *answer* every question.

ANTAG'ONIST, one who contends with another.

Sometimes in the Roman prize fights, a man's *antagonist* was his own brother.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, a person who lived before the flood.

Methuselah was an *antediluvian*, who attained the great age of 969 years.

ANTIP'ATHY, aversion.

Did you ever know a person who had not an *antipathy* to snakes?

ANXI'ETY, solicitude about some uncertain event.

The mother felt great *anxiety* lest her boy should do something wrong.

ANX'IOUS, full of anxiety.

The mother felt very *anxious* lest her son should fall into bad company.

APE, a kind of monkey having neither a tail nor cheek-pouches.

An *ape* is not a biped, but a four-handed animal.

AP'ERTURE, an opening.

When Putnam crept through the *aperture* into the cavern, he saw the wolf ready to spring upon him.

A'PIARY, a place in which to keep bees.

APOL'OGIZE, to offer an excuse.

A truly noble mind wishes to *apologize*, when a wrong has been committed.

APOS'TLE, one who is sent forth to execute important business.

Father Mathew was the *apostle* of temperance in Ireland. 

APPAR'ENT, capable of being seen.

The stars are not *apparent* in the daytime, but they are in the sky the same as at night.

APPEAR', to become visible.

APPEAR'ANCE, the act of becoming visible.

At one time, the *appearance* of a comet filled people with terror.

APPEN'DIX, something added to a book.

Very interesting matter is sometimes found in the *appendix*.

AP'PETITE, desire for food and drink.

Eating sweetmeats takes away the *appetite* for nourishing food.

APPLAUD', to praise by clapping the hands, etc.

AP'PLE, a well-known fruit-tree; also, the fruit itself.

APPLICA'TION, close attention.

His *application*, when he was

studying, made his lessons very easy.

APPOINT', to set apart.

It is customary for the President to *appoint* a day for thanksgiving.

APPOINT'MENT, designation to office.

The *appointment* of all foreign ministers belongs to the President.

APPRE'CIATE, to value.

We ought to *appreciate* highly the blessings with which we are favored.

APPREN'TICE, one who is bound to another for a certain time, for the purpose of learning the business.

APPROACH', a coming near.

On the *approach* of the British, there was a great commotion in Philadelphia.

APPROBA'TION, approval.

Washington, when a youth, would do nothing without the *approbation* of his mother.

APPRO'PRIATE, suitable.

The President is inaugurated with *appropriate* ceremonies.

A'PRON, something worn on the forepart of the body to keep the clothes clean.

APT'LY, fitly.

The child answered every question so *aptly* that she won the praise of all.

AQ'UILINE, hooked like the beak of an eagle.

In describing the features, different names are used for the nose, as Roman nose, *aquiline* nose.

AR'BOR, a bower.

ARCH, any work in the form of a curve, as the arch of a bridge.

ARC'TIC, northern.

How would you like to live in the *Arctic* regions, and not see the sun for months?

AR'GUE, to discuss.

"It is no use to *argue* with me," said one to Columbus; "can I not see that the earth is flat?"

ARMS, weapons of war.

Muskets, rifles, and pistols are called small-*arms*.

AROUND, on all sides.

AROUSE, to excite.

In olden times, when it was necessary to *arouse* the people to war, a man was sent through England with a bended bow.

ARRANGE, to put in proper order.

ASH, a forest tree.

ASH'ES, earthy or mineral particles remaining after combustion.

ASP'EN, a species of poplar, which trembles with the slightest wind.

ASS, a quadruped of the horse family.

ASSAIL, to attack with violence.

ASSAIL'ANT, one who attacks with violence.

ASSAULT, a violent attack.

Gen. Wayne made the *assault* on Stony Point in 1779.

ASSEMBLED, met together.

Three times a year all the tribes *assembled* at Jerusalem.

ASSENT, consent.

Congress makes a law, but the President must give his *assent*.

ASSERT'ION, the act of asserting.

The boy had always told the truth, so his *assertion* was believed.

ASSIST'ANCE, help.

When Lafayette offered his *assistance* in the Revolutionary War, Congress gladly accepted it.

ASSOCIA'TION, union of persons in a society for some particular purpose.

ASSUR'ANCE, full confidence or trust.

The patriots fought with the *assurance* that they would succeed.

ASTON'ISHES, amazes.

The moon is only a quarter of a million of miles from us, but the distance of a star *astonishes* us.

A'THEIST, one who denies that there is a God.

ATHLET'IC, belonging to wrestling, boxing, etc.

Boys delight in *athletic* sports,

such as wrestling, playing ball, rowing, skating, etc.

AT'MOSPHERE, the whole mass of air that surrounds the earth.

The *atmosphere* extends about fifty miles from the earth.

AT'OM, anything extremely small.

An *atom* of dust in the eye causes great pain.

ATRO'CIOUS, extremely wicked.

Setting fire to a dwelling-house is an *atrocious* crime.

ATTACK', to assail.

Those who have watched the sparrows, say that they are ready to *attack* all other birds.

ATTAIN', to gain.

Without study, it is impossible to *attain* the highest place in school.

ATTEMPT', an effort.

I will make the *attempt*, even if I fail.

ATTEND', to pay attention.

If you want to improve, you must be willing to *attend* to what your teacher says.

AU'THOR, one who writes a book.

AUTHOR'ITY, rightful power.

Congress has *authority* to declare war, to coin money, and to borrow money.

AUTOBIOG'RAPHY, the biography of a person written by himself.

How interesting it would be to have the *autobiography* of George Washington.

AU'TUMN, the season between summer and winter.

When there is *autumn* in the northern hemisphere, there is spring in the southern.

AUXIL'IARY, helping.

General Taylor's campaign in Mexico was *auxiliary* to General Scott's.

AVARI'CIOUS, covetous.

An *avaricious* man is generally unhappy.

A'VIARY, a place in which to keep birds.

AVOID', to shun.

Those who determine to *avoid* bad company, are saved from many temptations.

AVOW'AL, declaration.

He made a frank *avowal* of his fault.

AWAKE', to arouse from sleep.

AWE, fear mingled with admiration.

Niagara fills the mind with *awe*.

AWK'WARD, without skill.

When a monkey is upright, its movements are very *awkward*.

B.

BABOON', a kind of monkey.

BAG, to seize or entrap.

BAIT, any substance used to catch or entrap.

BAKE, to prepare food in an oven.

BAL'ANCE, scales.

BALE'FUL, full of misery.

It takes a long time for a country to recover from the *baleful* effects of war.

BALL, a round body.

BAL'LOT, a piece of paper used for voting.

The voting for the President is by *ballot*.

BALM'Y, refreshing.

After a long winter, the first *balmy* breath of spring is delightful.

BAND, that with which a thing is bound.

BAN'ISHMENT, exile.

Many crimes in England are punished by *banishment*.

BANK'RUPT, a person unable to pay his debts.

BAN'QUET, a feast.

BARBA'RIAN, a person uncivilized.

The Chinese call an American "a *barbarian*;" but they mean simply a foreigner, not an uncivilized person.

BAR'BAROUS, savage.

Some of the *barbarous* tribes of Africa manufacture many articles.

BARE, without covering.

BAR'GAIN, an agreement for the sale of property.

In a transaction with the Indians, the whites generally get the best of the *bargain*.

BARGE, a large boat for passengers or goods.

BARK, the outer covering of a tree; the noise made by a dog.

BAR'LEY, a grain used for making malt.

BARM, the foam rising on fermenting beer, used for yeast.

BARN, a building for storing hay, etc., and for stabling.

BAROM'ETER, an instrument, that looks like a thermometer, used for ascertaining the weight of the air.

The *barometer* indicates dry or rainy weather.

BA'SIN, a hollow vessel for water, etc.

BAS'KET, a vessel made of twigs, rushes, etc., interwoven.

BAT, an animal like a winged mouse.

Who would imagine that an elephant and a *bat* are both quadrupeds?

BATHE, to wash by dipping the body in water.

BAU'BLE, a trifling piece of finery.

BAY'OU (bī'oo), the outlet of a lake. (A term used in the Southern States.)

BEACH, a sandy shore.

BEAR, to carry. BORNE, carried.

BEAR, a wild quadruped.

BEARD, the hair that grows on the chin, lips, etc.

BEAST'LY, like a beast.

BEAT'ITUDE, blessing.

A special *beatitude* is promised to peacemakers.

BEAU, a fine, gay man.

BEAU'TIFUL, having the qualities which constitute beauty.

BEAV'ER, a gnawing, four-footed animal, living either on land or in water.

As a *beaver* can gnaw like a rat, it is called a rodent.

BED, an article of furniture to sleep on.

BED'RIDDEN, confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

BEECH, a tree.

BEE'TLE, an insect having four wings, the outer pair

being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded up.

BEFRIEND', to favor.

BEG, to ask earnestly.

BEG'GARY, extreme poverty.

Idleness will bring a man to *beggary*.

BEGIN', to commence.

BEHAV'IOR, conduct.

Good *behavior* brings its own reward.

BEL'FRY, a bell-tower.

Longfellow has a beautiful poem on "The *Belfry* of Bruges."

BELL, a hollow, metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound.

BEL'LOW, to make a noise like a bull.

BELT, a band or girdle.

BEND, to move out of a straight line.

BENEF'ICENCE, practice of doing good.

The *beneficence* of the rich fills our land with hospitals, asylums, etc.

BENEV'OLENT, charitable.

Benevolent men are always striving to benefit others.

BENIGN', of a kind or gentle disposition.

Elizabeth Fry was so *benign* and gentle, that she was a welcome visitor in the prisons of London.

BEREAVE', to take away from.

BESET', to press on all sides.

BESIEGE', to lay siege to.

The Romans determined to *besiege* Jerusalem.

BEWIL'DER, to confuse.

BI'BLE, The Book; the sacred writings.

BIEN'NIAL, happening every two years.

The meetings of the convention were *biennial*.

BIG'AMY, the crime of having two wives or two husbands at the same time.

BILL, the beak of a fowl; an account of goods.

BIN'NACLE, a box containing the ship's compass and a light to show it at night.

BIOG'RAPHY, the history of the life and character of a person.

The *biography* of Palissy, the potter, gives an interesting account of his attempts to make pottery.

BIT'TER, having a peculiar acrid, biting taste, like wormwood.

Aloes are very *bitter*.

BITU'MINOUS, having a pitch-like odor, and burning readily.

Bituminous coal is burned in

Pittsburgh; anthracite in Philadelphia.

BI'VALVE, a name given to animals like the oyster, because the shell has two parts.

BLAM'ABLE, worthy of censure.

BLAME'LESS, without fault.

No life is entirely *blameless*, but if there is a desire to do right, we call it good.

BLAST, a destructive wind.

A terrible *blast* sometimes overtakes travellers in the deserts of Africa.

BLEM'ISH, any mark of deformity.

The lamb for the passover had to be without *blemish*.

BLOS'SOM, the flower of a plant.

BLUE, one of the seven primary colors.

Violet, indigo, *blue*, green, yellow, orange, red, are the colors of the rainbow.

BO'A-CONSTRIC'TOR, a large serpent, sometimes thirty or forty feet long.

BOG, a marsh; a morass.

BOIL, to rise in bubbles with the action of heat.

It does not take so much heat to make water *boil* on a mountain as down in a valley.

BOLD, courageous.

BON-BON, a sugar-plum.

BOND'AGE, involuntary servitude.

The Israelites were in *bondage* in Egypt until Moses brought them through the wilderness to the land of Canaan.

BOOT'Y, plunder.

The thieves robbed the orchard, and carried off their *booty* in a boat.

BOT'TLE, a vessel with a narrow mouth for holding liquors.

In Eastern countries they use a leathern *bottle*.

BOUGH, a large branch of a tree.

BOUND'ARY, limit.

The St. Lawrence is the *boundary* of the United States on the north.

BRAIN, the understanding.

BRAN, the coat of the seed of wheat, rye, etc.

BRAV'ERY, courage.

The dreadful suffering at Valley Forge showed the *bravery* of the patriots.

BRA'ZEN, made of brass.

BREATH'LESS, out of breath.

BRETH'REN, plural of brother in solemn style.

The *brethren* of Joseph sold him into Egypt for a slave.

BREW, to prepare a liquor from malt, hops, etc.

BRIBE, a gift intended to corrupt.

BRIG, a vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

BRIG'AND, a robber.

A noted *brigand* in Greece demanded \$25,000 ransom for one captive.

BRILL'ANT, sparkling with lustre.

The sun is too *brilliant* to be looked at without a glass.

BRINK, edge of a steep place.

BRISK, full of liveliness and activity.

BROTH'ER, he who is born of the same father and mother; plural, brothers or brethren.

BRU'TAL, savage.

BUG'ABOO, { something used
BUG'BEAR, { to frighten
 children.

BUL'RUSHES, large kind of rushes.

The mother of Moses made an ark of *bulrushes*, and placed him in it.

BURG'LARY, the act of entering a dwelling-house with intent to steal.

When a boy begins to pilfer, he does not think he may end by committing *burglary*.

BUR'IAL, act of burying.

BUR'NISH, to polish.

C.

CALAM'ITY, great misfortune.

Washington bore the *calamity* of losing New York, in 1776, with *calmness*.

CALM'NESS, tranquillity.

CAM'EL, a large quadruped, of the cud-chewing order, used for carrying heavy burdens.

The Arabian *camel*, or dromedary, has one hump on the back; the Bactrian has two.

CAMPAIGN', the time that an army keeps the field.

In the *campaign* of 1776, the Americans gained Boston and lost New York.

CAN'DID, frank.

Nathan Hale acknowledged in a *candid* manner that he disliked being a spy.

CAN'DIED (kan'did), preserved with sugar.

Candied lemon-peel has a pleasant flavor.

CAN'NIBAL, a man-eater.

Robinson Crusoe's man Friday was doubtless a *cannibal*.

CAN'TER, a moderate gallop.

CAN'VASS, to solicit votes.

The friends of the candidate determined to *canvass* the district.

CA'PER, to leap or spring.

The children laugh to see the monkeys *cap*er about.

CAP'ITAL, excellent.

"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day," is a *capital* rule.

CAP'ITOL, the building occupied by Congress.

At a great distance from Washington, the *Capitol* is a prominent object.

CAP'TAIN, a head or chief officer.

CAR'CASS, the dead body of an animal.

Birds of prey can find a *carcass* that is at a great distance.

CAR'OL, a song of joy.

The lark pours forth its *carol* in the morning.

CARP, to find fault petulantly; a fish.

Discontented persons are ready to *carp* at everything.

CART'ER, a man who drives a cart.

CAT'ECHISE, to instruct by questions and answers.

CAT'MINT, { a plant of which
cats are very
CAT'NIP, { fond.

CAT'TLE, domestic quadrupeds (especially those belonging to the bovine or ox genus).

CAUSE, that which produces a result.

What is the *cause* of day and

night? The rotation of the earth upon its axis is the cause of day and night.

CAUTIOUS, prudent, watchful.

Be very *cautious* in the use of coal-oil.

CE'DAR, an evergreen tree.

The *cedar* of Lebanon was used to build Solomon's Temple.

CELER'ITY, swiftness.

We see the lightning before we hear the thunder; this shows that light moves with more *celerity* than sound.

CENT'URY, a hundred years.

We live in the nineteenth *century*.

CER'EMONY, outward rite.

The *ceremony* of inaugurating the President is performed on the portico of the Capitol.

CHALK, a soft, earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime.

England is called Albion, on account of the white *chalk* in its cliffs.

CHAM'OIS (*sham'my*), a species of antelope; a kind of soft leather.

The dwellers on the Alps delight in hunting the *chamois*.

CHANCED, happened without design.

A bird *chanced* to alight at my window.

CHAR'ACTER, reputation.

A good *character* is better than great riches.

CHAR'COAL, coal made by burning wood.

The fumes of burning *charcoal* are very dangerous.

CHAR'ITABLE, full of love and good-will.

Elizabeth Fry was so *charitable* that she spent a large portion of her time visiting the prisons of London.

CHARM'ING, pleasing in the highest degree.

The view from Mt. Holyoke is *charming*.

CHAR'TER, an instrument in writing bestowing rights and privileges.

Charles II. granted a *charter* to Connecticut.

CHASTISE', to punish.

The Bible forbids a person to *chastise* a servant with more than thirty-nine stripes.

CHIEF, principal.

The *chief* export of the Southern States is cotton.

CIN'DER, a small coal with ashes.

A very small *cinder* in the eye may cause intense pain.

CITE, to summon.

The courts have power to *cite* any person as a witness.

CIT'IZEN, the inhabitant of a city.

Cowper's famous ballad commences,

"John Gilpin was a citizen
Of famous London town."

CLAIM'ANT, one who claims.

CLAW, a sharp, hooked nail,
as of a beast.

CLEAR'LY, without obscurity.

Try to express yourself *clearly*.

CLEV'ER, possessing skill.

It would require a very *clever* workman to weave such a beautiful thing as a *cobweb*.

CLIFF, a high, steep rock.

CLIP'PER, a kind of vessel
built for fast sailing.

CLOUD, visible vapor in the
atmosphere.

COB'BLER, a mender of shoes.

COB'WEB, a spider's web.

COD, a fish inhabiting northern seas.

Except the herring, the *cod* is more generally used for food than any other fish.

COLD, wanting warmth.

COL'LECT, to gather.

It is pleasant to *collect* shells on the shore.

COL'LEGE, an establishment for students who are acquiring the languages and sciences.

COL'OR, any hue or tint as distinguished from white.

Green is a pleasing *color* to the eye.

COL'UMN, a pillar.

The immense roof of the Mormon temple has not a single *column* to support it.

COMB, the crest on a cock's head.

COM'FORT, to cheer under affliction.

A child is often able to *comfort* those in sorrow.

COMMAND'ER, the chief officer of an army or of a division of it.

Every one must obey the *commander*.

COMMAND'MENT, an order given by authority.

There is a *commandment* in the Bible to put a guard around a flat roof, for fear any one should fall off.

COM'MERCE, extended trade.

The *commerce* of the United States has greatly increased since the Centennial Exposition.

COM'MON, customary.

Thunder-storms are *common* in warm weather.

COMPACT', closely united.

In iron, the particles are *compact*, therefore we say iron is dense.

COMPAS'SION, sorrow excited by the misfortunes of others.

We ought to feel *compassion* for those in trouble.

COMPUTE', to calculate.

It is impossible to *compute* the number of the stars.

CONDI'TION, state as to external circumstances.

Whittington rose from a *condition* of poverty to be Lord Mayor of London.

CONE, a solid body round at the bottom and tapering to a point (like a sugar-loaf).

There are large ants in Africa that build their dwellings in the shape of a *cone*.

CONFES'SION, avowal.

If you have done wrong, be prompt to make *confession*.

CON'ICAL, having the shape of a cone.

The ant hills in Africa are *conical* and very large.

CON'SEQUENCE, that which follows something on which it depends; a result.

In *consequence* of the mild winter, ice was very dear.

CONSOLE', to cheer in distress.

We ought to *console* those who are in trouble.

CON'STANT, not given to change.

The *constant* dashing of the ocean over the rocks wears off the rough particles and makes them smooth.

CONSULT', to seek advice.

Before undertaking an impor-

tant step, it is best to *consult* your mother or father.

CON'TINUE, to remain in a given place; to persevere.

His mother desired that he should *continue* at college.

CONTRIV'ANCE, a thing contrived; a device.

The cotton gin is a wonderful *contrivance*.

COOK, to prepare food by boiling, roasting, etc.

The Boiling Springs in Iceland are hot enough to *cook* food.

COR'PORAL, lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant.

COT'TAGE, a small dwelling.

COT'TON, a downy vegetable substance resembling fine wool.

Cotton is the principal export of the Southern States.

COUN'SEL, advice.

Do not despise good *counsel*.

COUNT'LESS, incapable of being numbered.

The stars are really *countless*, but without a telescope we see only a few thousands.

COUN'TRY, a region; rural regions.

COUR'AGE, bravery.

It requires *courage* to do right, as well as to fight a battle.

COVE, a small inlet, creek, or bay.

COV'ER, to hide from sight.

COW'ARDLY, wanting courage to face danger.

Many a boy is so *cowardly* that he is afraid to do right.

COW'SLIP, a species of primrose.

COY, shy.

CRA'DLE, a movable bed for infants.

CRANK, a bent portion of an axis, serving as a handle.

CRA'ZY, deranged.

George III. became *crazy* in his old age.

CREAT'URE, anything created; an animal.

There is no *creature* more interesting to study than the ant.

CRE'DENCE, belief.

At first, we could hardly give *credence* to the wonders of the telegraph and the telephone.

CREEP, to crawl.

When we watch a little insect *creep* across the page, and think of its tiny bones and joints, how wonderful it seems.

CREW, the seamen belonging to a vessel.

When the vessel was wrecked, all the *crew* were lost except Robinson Crusoe.

CRIME, any violation of law.

He began by taking little things which did not belong to him, and now he is in prison for the *crime* of burglary.

CRIM'SON, a deep red color tinged with blue.

CRIT'IC, one skilled in judging of literary works or productions of art.

A *critic* should always criticise kindly.

CROOK'ED, not straight.

Many of the streets of Canton are *crooked* and narrow.

CROWD, to press together in numbers.

CUBE, a regular solid body with six equal square sides.

The teacher told the children to bring a *cube*; one brought some dice, one a brick, and one a ball. Which was right?

CUCK'OO, a bird which says "Cuckoo, cuckoo."

The lazy *cuckoo* lays its eggs in any nest that it can find.

CUN'NING, sly, artful.

The fox, in the fable, is always represented as very *cunning*.

CU'RIOUS, inquisitive.

It is not well to be *curious* about other people's affairs.

CUR'LEW, a wading bird with a long bill.

In the summer the *curlew* goes to the mountains, but in the winter its shrill cry can be heard on the sea-shore.

CZAR, the title of the emperor of Russia; CZARI'NA, the empress of Russia.

D.

DAG'GER, a short sword; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger; thus (†).

DAI'LY, occurring every day.

How did people learn the news when they had no *daily* paper?

DAN'GEROUS, full of risk.

It is *dangerous* to play with fire-arms.

DEBASE', to degrade.

The tendency of bad words is to *debase* the mind.

DEBT'OR, the person who owes anything to another.

It used to be customary to imprison a *debtor* till he paid the debt.

DECEIT', an attempt to deceive.

Beware of *deceit* even in trifles.

DEFEAT', overthrow.

The army suffered a total *defeat*.

DEFINI'TION, the act of defining.

If you do not understand a word, look for the *definition* in the dictionary.

DELAY', to put off.

It is a bad plan to *delay* studying your lessons till you have had your play.

DELI'CIOUS, very agreeable to the taste.

The peach is a *delicious* fruit.

DELIGHT'FUL, highly pleasing.

DELIN'EATE, to sketch.

DELIV'ER, to set at liberty.

DEL'UGE, a flood.

In the great *deluge*, only eight persons were saved in the ark.

DEN, a cave or hollow place in the earth.

DEN'SITY, compactness.

On account of the *density* of iron, a small piece of it is very heavy.

DEPORT'MENT, conduct.

Good *deportment* brings happiness both at home and at school.

DEPOT (de-pō' or dē'po), a railway station.

The Central *Depot* in New York is a large and convenient building.

DEPRES'SION, dejection.

He felt great *depression* because he could get no work.

DEPTH, deepness.

DERI'SION, ridicule.

DES'ERT, an uninhabited place.

Robinson Crusoe felt very lonely in his *desert* island.

DESIR'OUS, feeling desire.

Those who are really *desirous* of learning, generally succeed.

DESSERT', the last course of the table after the meat.

DESTROY', to put an end to.

DETEN'TION, delay.

The *detention* was caused by an accident on the road.

DE'VIATE, to stray from the path.

DEVOUR', to eat with greediness.

A lion is able to *devour* an immense quantity of food.

DEW, moisture from the atmosphere condensed on the surface of cool bodies.

DI'AL, the face of a time-piece.

DI'ALOGUE, a conversation between two or more persons.

DI'ARY, a journal.

The keeping of a *diary* helps very much in writing compositions.

DIC'TATE, to utter so that another may write down.

When the teacher commences to *dictate*, be ready to commence writing.

DIG, to turn and throw up, as the earth.

DIKE, a ditch.

DIM'PLE, a slight natural depression on the cheek or chin.

DIN, loud, stunning noise.

DINE, to take dinner.

DIN'NER, principal meal of

the day, eaten between breakfast and supper.

DIP, to plunge into a fluid and withdraw again.

DISAGREE', to fail to agree.

It is foolish to *disagree* about trifling subjects.

DISAPPEAR', to pass out of sight.

The turning of the earth away from the sun causes the sun to *disappear*.

DISCOV'ERY, finding out for the first time.

The *discovery* of America took place nearly four hundred years ago.

DISH, a vessel for serving up food.

DISHON'EST, not honest.

A *dishonest* act is generally found out.

DISK, the face of the sun, or of any heavenly body.

In a total eclipse, the whole *disk* is dark.

DIS'MAL, gloomy.

It must be *dismal* to work in a dark and gloomy mine.

DISOR'DERLY, marked by disorder.

DISTINCT'NESS, clearness.

He spoke with such *distinctness* that every word was understood.

DIT'TY, a little poem ; a song.

DIVER'SION, amusement.

DIZ'ZY, giddy.

Many persons are made *dizzy* by looking down from a great height.

DOC'TOR, a physician.

DOG, a well-known quadruped; an animal of the canine race.

DOLE'FUL, full of grief.

The doctor saw many *doleful* sights, when the yellow fever prevailed at the South.

DOL'LAR, a silver coin of the United States, worth one hundred cents.

DOL'PHIN, a large fish.

DOME, a cupola.

The *dome* of the Capitol is visible at a great distance.

DO'NOR, one who gives.

The *donor* of a good library can never tell the amount of good done.

DOOR, the opening in the wall of a house for going in and out.

DOSE, the quantity of medicine given at one time.

DOT, to mark with dots.

Be careful to *dot* your i's and cross your t's.

DOUBT, uncertainty.

DOUGH, flour moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

DOVE, a bird of the pigeon family.

DOWN, in a descending direction.

DOZE, to sleep lightly.

DOZ'EN, a set of twelve.

DRAFT, a current of air; a draught.

DRAUGHT (draft), a current of air; a draft.

A strong *draught* of air blowing on the back is very likely to give a person cold.

DRAW, to pull along.

The Laplanders use reindeer to *draw* their sledges.

DREAD'FUL, terrible.

It is a *dreadful* thing to tell a lie.

DREAR'Y, dismal.

The long winter in Greenland must be very *dreary*.

DRESS, clothes; garments.

DRILL, to sow, as seed, in rows.

DRINK, to swallow anything liquid.

DRIP'PING, that which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

DRIVE, to push forward.

DROLL, funny.

Who can keep from laughing at the *droll* tricks of the little monkeys?

DROM'EDARY, a species of camel with only one hump on the back.

DRONE, a lazy, idle fellow.

DROOP'ING, hanging down.

DRUM, an instrument of music.

DRUNK'ARD, a toper.

The boy, that never tastes liquor, is certain not to become a *drunkard*.

DU'BIOUS, doubtful.

Doctors are still *dubious* as to the cause of yellow fever.

DUCK, coarse cloth for making sails; a well-known water-fowl.

DU'EL, a fight between two.

It is against the law to fight a *duel*.

DUPE, one who is easily deceived.

He was the *dupe* of bad men, who induced him to commit forgery.

DUR'ANCE, imprisonment.

He was in *durance* three years.

DU'TIFUL, obedient.

There is a blessing pronounced on a *dutiful* child.

DU'TY, that which is due from one person to another.

It is the *duty* of children to love, honor, and obey their parents.

DWARF, an animal or plant below the usual size.

"Tom Thumb" has been for years the favorite name for a *dwarf*.

E.

EA'GLE, a rapacious bird.

EAR, the organ of hearing.

EASE, freedom from pain.

EAST, the point in the heavens where the sun rises on the 21st of March.

EB'ONY, a hard, heavy wood of a black color.

ECLIPSE', a darkening of the sun or moon.

An *eclipse* of the sun is caused by the moon coming between the earth and the sun.

ED'UCATE, to instruct.

The boy tried to *educate* his dog.

EL'BOW, the joint connecting the arm and forearm.

A cubit is the length from the *elbow* to the end of the middle finger; it is 18 inches, or a foot and a half.

ELD'ER, one who is older.

Where two persons in a family have the same name, it is common for the *elder* to add the word "senior," and the younger to add "junior."

ELEVA'TION, an elevated place.

From an *elevation*, such as a high mountain, we can see to a great distance.

ELK, a quadruped of the stag kind.

ELM, a tree much used for shade.

New Haven is called "*Elm City*," from its beautiful elms.

EMAN'CIPATE, to set free.

The Emperor determined to *emancipate* the serfs.

EM'BLEM, a type; a symbol.

The American eagle is the *emblem* of liberty.

EM'PEROR, the sovereign of an empire.

The *Emperor* of Brazil visited the Centennial Exposition.

EM'PHASIS, stress of the voice on a particular word.

We must understand what we read, if we would put the *emphasis* properly.

EMP'TY, containing nothing.

When we call a jug *empty*, it is still full of air.

ENDURE', to sustain.

The first settlers had to *endure* great hardships.

EN'EMY, one who is not friendly.

It is not easy to love an *enemy*.

ENJOY', to perceive with pleasure.

To *enjoy* work, we must work hard.

ENOR'MOUS, immense.'

The elephant has an *enormous* body.

ENOUGH', sufficient.

EN'VY, to desire strongly.

EPIS'TLE, a letter sent.

E'QUAL, having the same value.

One hundred cents are *equal* to one dollar.

ER'MINE, the white fur of the American rat.

The Queen's robe was trimmed with *ermine*.

ERRO'NEOUS, not correct.

Your answer was *erroneous*.

ESCAPE', to flee from.

EVAC'UATE, to withdraw from.

The British were compelled to *evacuate* Boston in 1776.

EVADE', to elude.

The thief tried to *evade* the officer by going out another way.

EVAN'GELIST, one of the writers of the gospel history, Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John.

E'VENING, close of the day and the beginning of night.

EWE (yu), a female sheep.

EX'CELLENT, excelling others in worth.

EXCUSE', to pardon.

Every one is more willing to *excuse* a fault, when it is freely confessed.

EXEC'UTIVE, the person who sees that the laws are executed.

The President of the United States is the *Executive*.

EX'ERCISE, exertion for the sake of health.

To have good health, take plenty of *exercise* in the fresh air.

EXPEN'SIVE, very costly.

EXPIRE', to die.

EX'QUISITE, of surpassing excellence.

The tiniest flower or insect has *exquisite* beauty when looked at through a microscope.

EYE, the organ of sight.

F.

FACE, countenance.

FACT, reality.

It is a *fact*, that we can send a message thousands of miles in a few minutes.

FADE, to wither.

FAIR'Y, an imaginary being supposed to assume a human form.

FAITH'FULLY, in a faithful manner.

The dog *faithfully* guarded the house.

FAL'CON (faw'kn), a hawk trained to the pursuit of game.

To hunt with a *falcon* was once a very fashionable amusement in England.

FALLEN (fawln), degraded.

Many *fallen* men have been rescued by signing the pledge.

FAME, renown.

The *fame* of Columbus spread over Europe.

FAM'ILY, those living together in the same house.

FA'MOUS, renowned.

Columbus, on his return to Spain, found himself *famous*.

FAN, to cool by moving the air with a fan.

FAN'CY, to imagine.

Try to *fancy* how Cinderella looked when she was ready to go to the ball.

FAR, distant.

FARM, a tract of cultivated land.

FAR'THER, more remote.

The sun is much *farther* off than the moon.

FASH'ION, prevailing style.

It is the *fashion* in England for judges to wear wigs.

FAST, firmly fixed.

FAT, plump.

FATIGUE', weariness from labor.

FA'VOR, a kind act.

A *favor* done to persons in distress is sure to bring its reward.

FEAR, dread.

FEATH'ER, a plume.

FEE'BLE, weak.

FEED, to give food to.

FEEL, to perceive by the touch.

FEL'LOW, a companion.

FELT, stuff of wool made by pressing and rolling without weaving.

Felt is much used for hats.

FENCE, a wall, hedge, or other inclosure.

FERO'CIOUS, fierce.

Lions and tigers are *ferocious* beasts.

FER'RET, an animal of the weasel kind used in driving rabbits out of their holes.

FER'TILE, productive.

Some Western farms are very *fertile*.

FEUD, an old strife between families or clans.

FEW, not many.

FIC'TION, a feigned story.

The story of Robinson Crusoe is a *fiction*; but when we read it, it seems to be truth.

FIERCE, furious, violent.

FIGHT'ER, one who fights.

FIG'URE, shape.

To sit long in a stooping position spoils the *figure*.

FIN, an organ of a fish which serves to balance and propel it in the water.

FI'NALLY, at the end.

FIN'GER, one of the extremities of the hand.

The *forefinger* is called the index finger.

FIN'ISH, to put an end to.

I intend to *finish* this study before I begin another.

FIS'SURE, a cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance.

FIX'TURE, that which cannot be moved.

That washstand is a *fixture* in the house.

FLAG, an ensign.

The first American *flag* was made in Arch St., Philadelphia.

FLAKE, a scale.

FLAN'NEL, a soft, nappy, woollen cloth.

FLASH, a sudden burst of light.

FLAT'-IRON, an iron for smoothing cloth.

FLA'VOR, odor, fragrance.

The *flavor* of the orange, lemon, and pine-apple is very delicate.

FLAX, a plant of which linen is made.

FLEET'ING, not lasting.

We must improve the *fleeting* hours, for we can never recall them.

FLESH, animal food; meat.

Animals that eat *flesh* are called carnivorous.

FLICK'ER, to waver.

A current of air causes the gas to *flicker*.

FLING, to cast or throw.

FLOOR, the bottom of a room.

FLO'RIST, a cultivator of flowers.

FLOUN'DER, to fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move.

FLOW, to move, as a liquid.

FLOW'ER, a bloom or blossom.

FLUT'TER, to move or flap the wings rapidly.

FOE, an enemy.

FOG'GY, filled with fog.

Off the coast of Newfoundland, it is generally *foggy*.

FO'LIAGE, a collection of leaves.

The grass and *foliage* are so beautifully green in Ireland that it is called "Erin's Green Isle."

FOL'LOW, to go or come after.

FOOL'ISH, ridiculous.

FOR'AGE, food for horses and cattle.

In war, it is necessary to provide *forage* for the cavalry.

FOR'CIBLE, violent.

FORE'HEAD, the upper part of the face.

FOR'EIGNER, one who belongs to another country.

A *foreigner* cannot be President of the United States.

FOR'FEIT, thing lost by some crime or offense.

FOR'GIVE, to pardon.

He who is not able to *forgive* others, must not ask to be forgiven.

FOR'TIETH, following the thirty-ninth.

FOR'TIFY, to make strong.

Washington determined to *fortify* a hill near Boston.

FORT'NIGHT, two weeks.

FORT'UNATE, lucky.

Friday was very *fortunate* in meeting such a kind friend as Crusoe.

FOR'TY, four times ten.

FOUNT'AIN, an artificial jet of water.

A beautiful *fountain* has been erected in Cincinnati.

FOUR'-FOOTED, having four feet; like a quadruped.

FOUR'TEENTH, succeeding the thirteenth.

FOX, an animal remarkable for its cunning.

FRAG'ILE, easily broken.

Glass is very *fragile*.

FRA'GRANCE, sweetness of smell.

The *fragrance* of the rose is delightful.

FRANK, not reserved; sincere.

FRAN'TIC, mad; raving.

The mother was *frantic* with

grief on account of the death of her child.

FRAUD, a deceptive trick.

FREE, at liberty.

FREE'DOM, liberty.

FREEZE, to harden into ice.

FRE'QUENTLY, often; commonly.

Thunder-storms *frequently* occur during the summer.

FRESH, new and strong.

FRET'FUL, disposed to fret.

FRIEND'LESS, without friends.

Benjamin Franklin was poor and *friendless*, when he arrived in Philadelphia.

FRIGHT'EN, to disturb with fear.

FRIGHT'FUL, dreadful.

FROL'ICSOME, full of frolic.

It is amusing to see an old cat try to repress the gambols of a *frolicsome* kitten.

FROWN, to knit the brows.

FROZ'EN, congealed; chilly.

FRUIT'FUL, productive.

FRY, to cook with fat in a pan over the fire.

FU'GITIVE, one who flees.

When the vessel arrived, an officer was waiting to arrest the *fugitive*.

FUL'LY, completely.

I am *fully* convinced that what you say is true.

FUN, sport.

FUN'NY, droll.

FUR, fine, short hair of certain animals.

FU'RIOUS, violent.

When a man is *furiously* with passion, he does many things for which he is sorry afterwards.

FUR'NITURE, that with which anything is furnished.

FUSE, to melt.

A very hot fire is needed to *fuse* iron.

FUT'URE, time to come.

Tom Whittington little thought what was coming to him in the *future*.

G.

GAI'TER, a kind of shoe covering the ankle.

GALE, a wind stronger than a stiff breeze.

In a *gale*, the wind travels at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour.

GAL'LANTLY, bravely.

As Queen Elizabeth was about

to step in a muddy place, Raleigh *gallantly* took off his crimson cloak and threw it down before her.

GAM'BOL, a skipping about in a frolic.

GAR'BAGE, the refuse matter from a kitchen.

GAR'DEN, place for the culti-

vation of fruits, flowers, or vegetables.

GAR'MENT, any article of clothing.

In very cold climates, it is necessary to wear an outer *garment* of skin.

GAR'RET, part of a house immediately under the roof.

GAR'RISON, a body of troops in a fort.

A *garrison* was placed in Boston, in 1768.

GATE, a means of entrance.

In the Temple at Jerusalem, one *gate* was so beautiful, that it was called "The Beautiful Gate."

GATH'ER, to collect.

Let us go to the woods to *gather* nuts.

GAUZE, a thin, transparent stuff of silk or linen.

Gauze was so called because it came from Gaza.

GAY'ETY, merriment.

GAZELLE', a small, swift, graceful antelope, found in northern Africa.

GEL'ATINE, an animal substance that dissolves in hot water, and forms a jelly on cooling.

Much of what is called calves-foot jelly is made from *gelatine*.

GEN'EROUS, noble.

A person with a *generous* disposition is generally beloved.

GENTEEL', well-bred.

GEN'TLE, soft and refined in manners.

GEN'UINE, real; true.

It is sometimes difficult to tell *genuine* money from counterfeit.

GI'ANT, a man of extraordinary stature.

David, with a stone and a sling, killed the *giant*, Goliath.

GIB'BERISH, rapid and inarticulate talk.

GID'DY, dizzy.

Jumping the rope too long, or swinging too high, makes a person *giddy*.

GIG, a light carriage with one pair of wheels.

GIN, a machine, as the cotton-gin, for separating the seed from cotton.

Whitney was the inventor of the cotton-*gin*.

GIVE, to bestow without receiving a return.

GLA'CIER, an immense mass of snow and ice moving slowly down the side of a mountain.

Travellers on the Alps are sometimes buried beneath a *glacier*.

GLEE, mirth.

GLIM'MER, to shine faintly.

GLIMPSE, a short, hurried view.

Travelling by rail gives only a *glimpse* of a country.

GLIT'TER, to sparkle with light.

The dew-drops seem to *glitter* like diamonds.

GLOBE, a sphere; a body round like an orange.

The earth is a *globe*, a little flattened at the poles.

GLOOM'Y, dark, cloudy.

How dismal it must be in a *gloomy* dungeon.

GLO'RIOUS, illustrious.

GLUE, a hard gelatine, used as a cement.

Glue is made from the horny parts of animals, such as the skins, hoofs, etc.

GNAW, to wear away with the teeth.

Animals that *gnaw*, such as rats, beavers, etc., are called rodents.

GOAT, a quadruped allied to the sheep.

GOD, the Supreme Being.

GOD'LINESS, a religious life.

GOLD, a precious metal of a yellowish color.

GOOSE, a well-known aquatic fowl.

GORIL'LA, a large monkey inhabiting the western shores of Africa.

GOR'MANDIZE, to eat greedily.

GOS'PEL, one of the four

books containing the history of our Lord.

GOV'ERN, to regulate by authority.

It is the duty of parents to *govern*; it is the duty of children to obey.

GRACE'FULNESS, elegance of manner.

GRA'CIOUS, abounding in grace or mercy.

GRAIN, a kernel, especially of corn or wheat.

GRAND'EUR, splendor of appearance.

Strangers were astonished at the *grandeur* of Solomon's Temple.

GRAP'PLE, to seize either with the hands or with hooks.

GRASP, to seize and hold.

GRATE'FULLY, thankfully.

GRAT'IFY, to please.

If you wish to *gratify* your parents, attend to your studies.

GRATU'ITOUS, given without pay.

In most large cities, there are dispensaries in which medical advice is entirely *gratuitous*.

GRAVE'LY, in a grave, solemn manner.

GRAVE'-YARD, a cemetery.

GRAV'ITY, sobriety of demeanor.

Serious subjects should be treated with proper *gravity*.

GREAT, large.

GREED'INESS, voracity.

GREEN, having the color of growing plants.

GREEN'-HOUSE, a house in which tender plants are preserved during the winter.

GREET'ING, salutation at meeting.

He was so delighted to meet his friend, that his *greeting* was very cordial.

GRIEVE, to feel sorrow.

GRIST, that which is ground at one time.

GRIS'TLE, cartilage.

GRIZ'ZLY, somewhat gray.

Some bears are white, some *grizzly*, some brown, and some black.

GROUND, surface of the earth.

GROUND'LESS, false.

The children thought they saw a bear; but their fears were *groundless*, for it proved to be the stump of a tree.

GROUSE, a stout-legged bird highly prized for food.

GROVE, a wood of small extent.

GROW, to increase in size by natural process.

GROWTH, process of growing.

GRUDG'INGLY, unwillingly.

Give cheerfully, not *grudgingly*.

GRU'EL, a light food made by boiling meal in water.

GRUM'BLE, to murmur with discontent.

It seldom does any good to *grumble*, and often does harm.

GRUNT, to make a deep, guttural noise like a hog.

GUARD'IAN, one who guards.

The shepherd's dog is the faithful *guardian* of the sheep.

GUD'GEON, a small, fresh-water fish, easily caught and often used for bait; a person easily cheated.

GUESS, to conjecture rightly.

GUEST, a visitor entertained for a short time.

GUIDE, one who directs another in his way.

GUILE, craft, cunning.

GUILT'Y, criminal.

A *guilty* man is constantly fearing detection.

GUIN'EA, an English coin worth about five dollars.

GUISE, external appearance.

King Alfred gained access to the Danish camp in the *guise* of a harper.

GULL, a web-footed sea-fowl with long, narrow wings.

GUN, any fire-arm except the pistol and mortar.

GUS'SET, a piece of cloth inserted to strengthen or enlarge some part of a garment.

GYMNA'SIUM, a place for athletic exercises.

GYMNAS'TICS, art of performing athletic exercises.

H.

HAB'IT, custom.

It is so difficult to cure a bad *habit*, that the safest way is not to form one.

HAIL, frozen rain.

HAIR'-BREADTH, a very small distance.

The guides, who conduct travellers over the Alps, can tell of many *hair-breadth* escapes from death.

HALE, sound, robust.

HALIBUT (hōl'i-but), a large, flat sea-fish.

HALLELU'IAH, praise ye Jehovah.

HAL'LOW, to make holy.

HAL'TER, a strap and headstall for a horse.

HAM'MOCK, a kind of hanging bed.

To those who are accustomed to it, a *hammock* is very comfortable.

HAND, outer extremity of the human arm.

HAND'LE, to touch.

HAND'SOME, having a pleasing appearance.

HAP'PY, prosperous, blessed.

HAR'ASS, to weary with care or perplexity.

The first settlers in America had many things to *harass* them.

HAR'BOR, a port.

New York is a fine *harbor*.

HARD'IHOOD, boldness.

Putnam's adventure with the wolf showed great *hardihood*.

HARD'Y, bold, intrepid.

The *hardy* sailor is exposed to many dangers and hardships.

HARE, a small, swift, timid animal, having a divided upper lip.

HARM, injury; hurt.

HARSH, rough to the touch, taste, or feeling.

HATCH, to produce from eggs.

HAUGH'TY, proud and contemptuous.

A *haughty* manner is very disagreeable.

HA'VEN, a shelter.

When a storm is coming on, vessels near the coast seek the nearest *haven*.

HA'ZEL, a shrub bearing a nut; the filbert.

HEALTH'Y, sound, vigorous.

HEAR'ING, the sense by which sound is perceived.

HEAV'ENLY, celestial.

The *heavenly* bodies, which we see at night, are the moon, one or two planets, and a great number of stars.

HEAV'Y, weighty, ponderous.

A pound of feathers is as *heavy* as a pound of lead.

HEED'LESS, careless.

HEIGHT, elevated position.

"A bird's-eye view" is a view obtained at a great *height*.

HELM, instrument by which a ship is steered.

HERB'AGE, grass; pasture.

HERDS'MAN, a keeper of herds.

HER'MIT, one who lives in solitude from religious motives.

HER'ON, a wading bird with long neck and legs.

HER'RING, a small fish.

The fish most commonly used for food are the cod and the *her-ring*.

HILL'OCK, a small hill.

HIS'TORY, a continuous narrative of events.

HOAR'Y, white, especially with age.

The Bible commands us to rise up before the *hoary* head.

HOIST, to raise up.

HOL'LOW, a hole, a cavity.

The squirrel put his nuts in a little *hollow* at the foot of the tree.

HOL'LY, an evergreen tree or shrub, having glossy, green leaves.

HOME'LY, plain in appearance, not handsome.

HOME'WARD, towards home.

"The ploughman *homeward* plods his weary way." — ("Gray's Elegy.")

HON'ESTY, fair dealing with others; uprightness.

HON'EY, a sweet, thick food collected by bees.

HON'OR, esteem paid to worth.

HOPE, desire of some good with expectation of obtaining it.

HOPE'LESS, desperate.

The sailors thought the case was *hopeless*, and wanted Columbus to return to Spain.

HORI'ZON, the place where the earth and sky seem to meet.

The moon looks larger at the *horizon* than when it is high in the heavens.

HOR'RID, very disagreeable.

HOS'PITABLE, kind to strangers and guests.

The *hospitable* monks of St. Bernard go out with their dogs to rescue travellers lost in the snow.

HOUND, a dog used for hunting.

HOURLY, happening every hour.

HOVEL, a small, mean house.

HOVER, to hang fluttering in the air.

When Columbus set sail, a white dove was seen to *hover* over his vessel.

HUE, color, tint.

Roses are produced of almost every *hue* except blue.

HUMAN, belonging to man.

Some of the lower animals seem to have more knowledge than many *human* beings; but it comes to them without study.

HUMANE, kind; sympathizing.

A *humane* man will never inflict pain willingly.

HUMBLEST, lowliest.

The *humblest* individual has a certain work to do that no one else can perform.

HUMOROUS, exciting laughter.

Study first, and read the *humorous* story afterwards.

HUNGER, a craving for food.

HUNT, to follow after, as game.

HUSBANDMAN, a farmer.

HYACINTH, a bulbous plant with beautiful flowers.

HYPHEN, a mark, thus (-), used to connect syllables or compound words.

I.

ICE-HOUSE, a place for preserving ice in warm weather.

IDLE, inactive; doing nothing.

IGNORANT, destitute of knowledge.

The *idle* boy makes the *ignorant* man.

ILL, sick.

ILLUSTRIOUS, noble, great.

The names of *illustrious* persons are often given to places—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, etc.

IMPATIENT, not patient.

IMPROVE, to grow better.

We should strive to *improve* every day.

IMPURITY, want of purity.

Sickness is often caused by the *impurity* of drinking-water.

INCLINATION, a disposition more favorable to one thing than another.

The work for which we have an *inclination*, we are apt to do well.

INCOMMODE, to inconvenience.

A polite person is careful not to *incommode* others.

IN'DOLENT, habitually idle.

An *indolent* child is generally an unhappy one.

INDUS'TRIOUS, diligent.

An *industrious* child is generally a happy one.

IN'FANTRY, foot-soldiers, in distinction from cavalry.

The officer ordered the cavalry to precede the *infantry*.

INFEST', to annoy.

Do not allow rats to *infest* the ship, but destroy them all.

IN'NOCENT, free from guilt.

The jury pronounced him *innocent*.

INSANE', unsound in mind.

Cowper's friends feared that he would be *insane*.

IN'STANTLY, immediately.

To obey *instantly* is to obey at once.

INSTRUCT', to teach.

Teachers love to *instruct* pupils who desire to learn.

INTENT'LY, earnestly.

If you listen *intently*, when the explanation is given, you will understand the rule.

INTERROGA'TION, a question put.

After an *interrogation*, it is necessary to put an interrogation mark.

I'RON (ī'urn), one of the most common and the most useful of all the metals.

ITAL'ICS, letters which slope from right to left.

The letters in which this clause is printed are italics.

J.

JACK'DAW, a small bird allied to the crow.

JAG'GED, uneven at the edge.

The paper on which an exercise is written should not be rumpled or *jagged*.

JAGUAR' (jäg-u-ar'), a carnivorous animal, often called the American tiger.

JAN'ITOR, a door-keeper.

JAY, a common American bird of a brilliant sky-blue.

"Little blue *jay*,

Where do you stay

In the cold winter day?"

JEAL'OUS, pained by suspicions of preference given to another.

King Henry VIII. was of a *jealous* disposition.

JEL'LY, a stiffened solution of gelatine or gum.

JEST, to joke.

The king's fool was a person employed to *jest* for the amusement of the king.

JOUR'NAL, an account of daily transactions and events.

Write a little in your *journal* every day; it will assist you in composition.

JOUR'NEY, travel from one place to another.

JOY'OUS, full of gladness.

JUDGE, one who hears and decides cases.

JUG, a large earthen or stone bottle.

JUMP, to spring; to bounce.

JUNC'TION, place or point of meeting, especially of two railways.

One train waited at the *junction*, to take the passengers from the other.

JUN'IOR, younger.

When two persons in a family have the same name, the younger adds the word "*junior*."

JU'ROR, one who serves on a jury.

A *juror* is required to decide the case according to the evidence.

JUS'TICE, the rendering to every one his due.

JU'VILE (jū've-nīle), suited to youth.

Among *juvenile* books, Robinson Crusoe is a great favorite.

K.

KANGAROO', an Australian animal with very long hind legs, which enable it to make enormous leaps.

KEEL, the principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom,

KEEN, sharp; having a fine edge.

KEEP, to remain.

If you are able to *keep* silence when angry, you will soon learn to control your temper.

KER'OSENE, coal-oil, used for illumination.

Great care is needed in the use of *kerosene*.

KID, a young goat.

KILN, a large stove or oven for drying or burning anything.

KIND, obliging, gracious.

KIND'NESS, benevolence; good-will.

KING, a sovereign.

KIT'CHEN, a room for cooking.

KNEAD, to work or press into a mass, as bread.

KNOWL'EDGE, that which is known; information.

From the *knowledge* we have of the moon, we do not think that it is inhabited.

L.

LA'BOR, toil; exertion.

"*Labor accomplishes all things*" was a favorite motto with the ancients.

LABO'RIOUS, requiring or employing labor.

LACE, a fabric of fine threads interwoven in a net.

LAD'DER, a frame of wood, rope, etc., with rounds forming steps.

The prisoners escaped from the tower, by means of a *ladder*.

LA'DY, a woman of gentle and refined manners.

LAME, disabled in a limb.

LAMENTA'TION, expression of sorrow.

David's *lamentation* for the loss of his son Absalom is very touching.

LAN'GUID, indisposed to exertion.

LAN'TERN, something enclosing and protecting a light.

LARD'ER, a pantry.

LARK, a small singing-bird.

The *lark* rises higher and higher as it sings.

LASH, the thong of a whip.

LAST'ING, durable.

LAST'LY, finally.

LAUN'DRY, a place where clothes are washed.

LAU'REL, an evergreen shrub.

The one, who took the highest honors in college, was formerly crowned with *laurel*.

LAW'YER, one versed in the laws.

LA'ZY, idle; indolent.

To *lazy* people, Solomon says, "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

LEAD'EN, made of lead.

It is improper to drink water that has remained long in *leaden* pipes.

LEARN'ED, having much knowledge.

John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay were *learned* men.

LEARNED', have acquired.

I have *learned* all my lessons.

LEARN'ING, knowledge received by study.

LE'GAL, according to law.

A *lawyer* is generally employed to make a will, in order that it may be done in a *legal* manner.

LEI'SURE (lē'zhur), freedom from occupation or business.

Even our *leisure* hours should be profitably employed.

LE'NIENT, mild.

LENT, a fast of forty days, beginning on Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter.

LEOP'ARD, a carnivorous quadruped of a yellow color, with black spots.

LES'SON, anything read or recited to a teacher.

Learn your *lesson* so well, that you need not hesitate in reciting it.

LET, to permit.

LET'TUCE (lēt'tis), a plant the leaves of which are used for salad.

LEV'EL, even, flat.

LE'VER, a bar used to sustain a weight at one point of its length.

There are three kinds of levers; a seesaw is a *lever* of the first kind.

LEV'ITY, want of seriousness.

Where there is much *levity*, there is not much study.

LI'AR, one who knowingly utters falsehood.

LIB'ERAL, generous; bestowing with a free hand.

Hospitals, asylums, etc., are supported by the *liberal* gifts of the rich.

LIB'ERTY, freedom from restraint.

LIFE'LESS, dead; destitute of life.

LIGHT'EN, to make light or clear.

LIGHT'-HOUSE, a tower with a powerful light at the

top, to serve as a guide to mariners.

How many lives are saved by the faithfulness of the *light-house* keeper!

LIGHT'NING, a discharge of atmospheric electricity accompanied by a flash of light.

LIKE, equal in quantity, quality, or degree.

LIL'Y, a bulbous plant and its flower.

LIM'ITLESS, without bounds.

The *limitless* ocean filled the minds of the ignorant sailors with dread, but Columbus felt no fear.

LIN'EN, cloth made of flax or hemp.

LIN'GER, to delay, to loiter.

LI'ON, a carnivorous quadruped, found in Asia and Africa.

LIQ'UID, a fluid; anything that flows.

Ice is a solid, but heat will make it a *liquid*.

LIST'EN (līs'n), to attend closely so as to hear.

LIST'LESS, not listening or attending.

What a contrast there often is between the active, energetic teacher and the *listless*, indifferent pupil.

LIT'TER, a bed that may be carried about.

LIVE'LIHOOD, means of living.

His highest ambition was to gain an honest *livelihood* for himself and mother.

LIVE'LY, gay; animated.

Fairmount Park presented a *lively* scene on the opening of the Centennial Exposition.

LIV'ID, discolored as from a bruise.

LOAD, a burden; a weight.

LOAD'STONE, a piece of magnetic iron ore which possesses polarity.

If you rub a needle on a *loadstone*, and then let it float on water, it will turn to the north.

LOB'STER, a large, long-tailed shell-fish.

The *lobster* is sometimes of a dark green color till boiled, and then it becomes a brilliant red.

LO'CAL, pertaining to a place.

Local geography is a very important study.

LOCA'TION, place where something is located.

The *location* of New York is well adapted to commerce.

LOCOMO'TIVE, a wheel-carriage supporting, and driven by, a steam-engine.

LO'CUST, a jumping insect, closely resembling the grasshopper.

In Palestine, the *locust* was used for food.

LOFT'Y, lifted high up.

LO'TER, to be slow in moving; to be dilatory.

LONE'LINESS, condition of being lonely.

The *loneliness* felt by Robinson Crusoe is well described by Cowper:

"I am out of humanity's reach;
I must finish my journey alone;
Never hear the sweet music of speech,
I start at the sound of my own."

LONG, continued to a great length.

It would be a *long* journey to the moon, about a quarter of a million of miles; but to the sun it would be more than 90,000,000 of miles.

LOOSE'LY, not firmly.

LOT, chance; accident.

LOUD, making a great sound.

LOV'ABLE, worthy of affection or love.

A generous, amiable child is sure to be a *lovable* one.

LOVE'LY, worthy of love.

LŌW'ER, to cause to descend; to let down.

LOW'ER (lou'er), to threaten a storm.

LU'DICROUS, laughable.

LUM'BER, timber sawed and split for use.

LU'MINARY, any orb or body that gives light.

The sun is the great *luminary* that gives light to the earth.

LU'NATIC, an insane person.

King George III. was a *lunatic* during the latter part of his life.

LYNX, an animal resembling

the cat, having longer ears and a shorter tail.

The *lynx* is thought to be very sharp-sighted, so we call a person who sees everything, *lynx-eyed*.

M.

MACAD'AMIZE, to cover a road with small, broken stones.

MACE, a sceptre.

MACHIN'ERY, working parts of a machine.

MAD, crazy.

MAG'IC, conjuration ; enchantment.

Close observation will enable a person to understand tricks, which appear to be done by *magic*.

MAG'NET, the loadstone.

If you drop a needle or tack on the floor, you can easily find it with a *magnet*.

MAG'PIE, a noisy bird, smaller than a crow.

MAIN, chief or principal part.

MAIN'TAIN, to bear the expense of; to support.

His earnest desire was to be able to *maintain* his mother.

MAIZE, Indian corn.

MAJES'TIC, of imposing grandeur.

Of all the trees, the oak seems the most *majestic*.

MAL'LET, a wooden hammer for driving the chisel.

MAMMA', Mother.

MAN, a human being,

MAN'AGE, to control.

Alexander the Great, when a boy, was able to *manage* a horse, that none of his attendants could mount.

MAN'HOOD, state of being a man.

MANKIND', the human race.

There are some evils to which all *mankind* are liable.

MAN'LY, firm; brave.

The *manly* conduct of George Washington, when only twenty years of age, induced the Governor of Virginia to intrust him with very important business.

MAN'NA, a substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in the wilderness.

The *manna* had to be gathered fresh every day, except on the Sabbath.

MAN'SION, a house, especially one of some size.

MA'NY, a great number.

MAR, to damage.

What makes you willing to *mar* the neat appearance of a book, by scribbling on the *margin* of the page?

MAR'BLE, a little ball used as a plaything.

MAR'GIN, the edge or border.

MARINE', pertaining to the sea.

Irish moss is a *marine* plant used in making jelly.

MAR'KET, a public place for the sale of provisions, etc.

MARSH, low land, often covered with water.

MAR'TIN, a bird of the swallow kind.

MAR'TYR, one who suffers death for the sake of any cause.

MAS'TER, a superior; a chief.

MAT, a fabric of wool, rushes, rope or other material, to lay on a floor.

MATE, companion.

The bird pined for its *mate*, and at last died.

MAT'TER, that of which all bodies are composed.

All the *matter* in the earth could be compressed into a small space.

MEAD'OW, a tract of level grass land.

MEAL, a repast.

MEAN'ING, that which is intended or meant.

No one can read well, who does not comprehend the *meaning* of the words.

MED'DLE, to interfere officiously.

MEL'LOW, to become soft or ripened.

Wait for fruit to *mellow* before you eat it.

MEND, to repair.

MERE'LY, simply.

To multiply by 10, *merely* add a nought to the multiplicand.

MER'RY, joyous; mirthful.

MES'SAGE, a communication sent from one person to another.

ME'TER, an instrument for measuring gas or water.

MID'DLE, a point equally distant from the extremities.

If the two boys on a seesaw are the same weight, the board will balance in the *middle*.

MIGHT'Y, forcible; strong.

MILL, a machine for grinding.

MILLIONAIRE', one whose wealth is counted by millions.

MIM'IC, one who imitates.

MINE, a cavity in the earth from which minerals are dug.

A *coal-mine* is a dark and gloomy place.

MIN'NOW, a very small fresh-water fish.

MINT, the place where money is coined.

The oldest *mint* in the country is in Philadelphia.

MINUTE', very small.

The microscope enables us to see *minute* objects clearly.

MIN'UTE, the sixtieth part of an hour.

When we are in pain, a *minute* seems a long time.

MIS'CHIEF, evil produced.

A great deal of *mischief* is often done by thoughtless remarks.

MIS'CHIEVOUS, inclined to do harm.

MIS'ER, an extremely covetous person.

MIS'ERY, wretchedness.

A *miser* may be very rich, yet live and die in great *misery*.

MIST, watery vapor, approaching the form of rain.

MIS'TRESS, the female head of a family, a school, etc.

MIST'Y, overspread with mist.

MIXT'URE, that which is mixed.

MOCK'ERY, act of mocking or deriding.

MODE, manner; style.

The *mode* of building now is an imitation of a style that was fashionable years ago.

MOIST, damp; humid.

MOLAS'SES, the syrup that drains from sugar.

Something like *molasses* is called treacle in England.

MO'MENT, the sixtieth part of a minute.

Your pulse beats more than once in a *moment*.

MONK'EY, an animal with four feet like the hands of a man, and a tail with which it hangs to branches of trees, etc.

MON'STER, something of unnatural size, shape, or quality.

When a man, like the Emperor Nero, commits dreadful crimes, we call him "A *monster* of iniquity."

MONTH'LY, happening once a month.

MON'UMENT, anything intended to remind.

The *monument* stood on a grassy mound.

MOON, a planet, that revolves around the earth, and reflects the light of the sun.

MOR'SEL, a small quantity.

MOST, greatest.

MOUND, an artificial hill.

MOUNT, a mountain.

MOUSE, a well-known, small quadruped.

MOUTH'FUL, as much as the mouth contains at once.

MOV'ING, changing place or posture.

The *moving* of a large log, fit for the mast of a vessel, is a difficult operation.

Mow, to cut grass with a scythe.

MUF'FLE, to wrap with something that renders sound inaudible.

During sickness, it is often necessary to *muffle* the bells.

MUM'BLE, to speak with the lips closed.

MUR'MUR, to utter a complaint.

It is wrong to *murmur* at our lot.

MUSE'UM, a collection of curiosities.

Many wonderful things are in the British *Museum*.

MU'SIC, a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear.

MUS'KET, a kind of fire-arm.

MUS'TARD, a plant and its pungent seed.

MUTE, incapable of speaking.

Generally, a person is *mute* because he does not hear others speak.

N.

NAIL, horny scale at the end of the fingers and toes.

NAME, title by which anything is known.

NAR'RATIVE, the recital of a story.

The *narrative* of Stanley's adventures in Africa is very interesting.

NAR'ROW, of little breadth.

A strait is a *narrow* passage of water.

NAT'URALIST, one versed in natural history.

The tiniest insect is interesting to a *naturalist*.

NAUGHT'Y, mischievous.

NEAR'NESS, closeness.

NEAT, free from that which soils.

How pleasing it is to see school-books *neat* and whole.

NEC'ESSARY, essential.

It is *necessary* to pay great attention, in order to understand arithmetic.

NEE'DLE, a small instrument of steel used in sewing.

NEIGH'BOR, a person who lives near one.

NEPH'EW, son of a brother or sister.

NEST'LING, a young bird in the nest.

NET, an instrument of mesh-work for catching fish, birds, etc.

NET'TLE, a plant covered with sharp and brittle hairs containing a poison.

In grasping a *nettle*, the pain is very acute.

NEW, recently invented, discovered, or established as true.

NIB'BLE, to bite a little at a time.

Hark! I hear a mouse *nibble*.

NICE'LY, in a nice manner.

NICK'EL, a grayish-white metal.

NIGHT, time from sunset to sunrise.

NO'BLE, grand.

NOIS'Y, making a noise; clamorous.

NON'SENSE, not sense.

"A little *nonsense* now and then Is relished by the wisest men."

NORTH, the direction opposite the south.

Stand with your face to the sun rising, and the left hand will be to the *north*.

NORTH-WEST, the point between, and equally distant from, the north and west.

NO'TICE, intelligence; information.

Formerly, when a child was lost, the town-crier gave *notice* by ringing a bell, and crying, "Child lost! Child lost!"

NUM'BER, a multitude.

A great *number* of people witnessed the opening of the Centennial Exposition.

NUN'NERY, a place where nuns reside.

NURS'ERY, an apartment for the care of children.

NUT, a fruit consisting of a shell and kernel.

O.

O'ASIS, a fertile place in a desert.

Travellers, crossing an African desert, are delighted to see the trees, which tell them an *oasis* is near.

OBE'DIENT, willing to obey.

Should a dog be more *obedient*

to his master, than a child to his mother?

OBEY', to be ruled by.

It is the duty of children to *obey* their parents.

OB'LONG, longer than broad.

Slates, rulers, boards, etc., are generally *oblong*.

OBSERVE', to pay attention to.

It is pleasant to *observe* the habits of such animals as bees, ants, beavers, and prairie dogs.

O'CEAN, the vast body of water surrounding the land, or one of the smaller bodies into which it is divided.

O'DIOUS, deserving hatred.

Lying and using bad language are *odious* practices.

O'DOR, smell; scent.

The beautiful magnolias of the South diffuse their delightful *odor* to a great distance.

OFFEND'ER, one who offends.

The *offender* would have been punished, had he not frankly acknowledged his fault.

OFT'EN (ɔf'n), frequently.

O'KRA, a plant, whose pods are used for soups or pickles.

OLD, not new or fresh.

There is an *old* church in Cambridge, England, built in 1100.

ON'LY, one alone.

O'RAL, spoken, not written.

To understand arithmetic, it is necessary to study both *oral* and written arithmetic.

OR'ANGE, a tree and its yellow fruit.

ORANG'-OUTANG', a large monkey, closely resembling man.

OR'CHARD, an assemblage of fruit-trees.

A peach *orchard* in bloom is a beautiful sight.

OR'DER, to command.

It is the duty of the general to *order*, of the soldiers to *obey*.

OR'DINARY, common; usual.

The *ordinary* height of a man is less than six feet.

OR'NAMENT, to adorn.

Solomon was commanded to *ornament* the Temple with gold and precious stones.

OR'PHAN, a child bereaved of both father and mother.

O'SIER (ɔ'zher), a species of willow used in making baskets.

OSTRICH, a large bird with long legs and short wings, remarkable for speed.

The *ostrich* lays its eggs in the sand and leaves them for the sun to hatch.

OTH'ERWISE, in a different manner.

OUT'LINE, exterior line of a figure.

In drawing a map, it is best to first make the *outline*.

OV'EN, an arched place for baking, etc.

O'VER, across, from side to side.

O'VERFLOW, to flow over; to inundate.

Should the Nile fail to *overflow* its banks, the harvest would fail.

O'VERLAND, performed across the land.

The *overland* journey from New York to San Francisco is made in seven or eight days.

O'VERWHELM, to overspread and crush.

When the embankment gave way, the flood was sufficient to *overwhelm* everything in the valley.

OWE, to be bound to pay.

OWL, a well-known nocturnal, carnivorous bird.

The *owl* cannot bear the light, but seeks its prey at night.

OWN'ER, rightful proprietor.

When an article is lost, the finder should endeavor to return it to the *owner*.

OYS'TER, a shell-fish much used for food.

An *oyster* is called a bivalve, because its shell has two valves, or leaves.

P.

PACE, a step; a mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together.

PAC'IFY, to appease.

It is difficult to *pacify* a person that is in a violent passion.

PA'GAN, one who worships false gods.

The Chief of the Sandwich Islands was formerly a *pagan*, but is now a Christian.

PAGE, a youthful attendant on a legislative body.

If a Representative or Senator wants to send a message, he summons a *page*.

PAIL, an open vessel for water, milk, etc.

PAINT'ING, act of laying on colors.

PAIR, a couple; two things of a kind suited to each other, and used together.

PAL'ACE, a magnificent house for an Emperor, King, etc.

Windsor *Palace*, the residence of Queen Victoria, is 23 miles S. W. of London.

PALL, a large, black covering to lay over a coffin.

We use a black *pall*, but in China white is the color for mourning, and in some countries, yellow.

PALM, the inner part of the hand.

PAL'PITATE, to throb; to flutter.

Violent exercise, such as running, jumping the rope, etc., causes the heart to *palpitate*.

PAL'SY, paralysis.

Palsy was a common disease in Palestine.

PAM'PHLET, a few sheets of paper sewed together, but not bound.

PANE, a plate of glass.

In many of the old English cottages, the *pane* is very small and diamond-shaped.

PAN'IC, a sudden fright without sufficient cause.

In case of fire, every one should keep calm and quiet, to avoid a *panic*.

PAN'SY, a garden flower.

There is hardly any flower that has so many pretty names as the *pansy* — Johnny-jump-up, a-kiss-behind-the-garden-gate, etc.

PANT, to breathe quickly; to gasp.

When walking in the wind, you will not be likely to *pant* for want of breath, if you resolutely keep the mouth shut, and breathe through the nose.

PAN'THER, a fierce, dark-colored variety of the leopard.

PA'PER, a substance to be written or printed on, or to be used in printing.

The ancients made a sort of *paper* from a reed called papyrus (pa-py'rus); from this we get our word paper.

PAR'ABLE, an allegory from which a moral is drawn.

The *parable* of the Prodigal Son is often represented in pictures and statuary.

PAR'ADISE, the garden of Eden.

We have no means of knowing where *Paradise* was placed, but we generally think of it in Asia.

PARAL'YSIS, the palsy; loss of voluntary motion.

Paralysis was very common in Palestine.

PAR'CEL, a bundle; a package.

Any *parcel* weighing not more than four pounds can be sent by mail.

PARCH'MENT, skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.

Books were formerly written on *parchment*, and then carefully rolled up.

PAR'DON, to forgive; to suffer to pass without punishment.

In some of the States, the Governor has power to *pardon* a criminal.

PARE, to shave off the surface.

PAREN'THESIS, a sentence in the midst of another inclosed within curved lines.

The *parenthesis* is generally put in to explain something; it should be read in a lower tone than the rest of the sentence.

PARK, a tract of ground for walking, riding, etc.

A large *park* is of great advantage to the health of a city.

PAR'LOR, a room for society or conversation.

The *parlor* gets its name from a French word meaning "to talk."

PAROLE', word of honor.

When a soldier is released "on *parole*," he gives a promise not to fight for a certain time.

PAR'OQUET, a kind of parrot.

PAR'ROT, a climbing, talking bird of brilliant color.

PARS'LEY, a plant whose leaves are used in cooking.

PAR'TIAL, inclined to favor one party more than another.

It is evident that a little girl did not understand the meaning of *partial*, when she said, "I do not mind the teacher's being partial, if she will be partial to all alike."

PART'NER, an associate.

A "silent" *partner* is one who puts money in a business, but is not actively engaged in it.

PAR'TRIDGE, the American quail and the ruffed grouse.

PASHA', a Turkish governor.

The Emperor of Turkey has the title of Sultan, and the Governor of a Province that of *Pasha*.

PASS, to go by.

A herd of buffaloes crossing a river, will so obstruct the stream,

that a steam-boat will be unable to *pass* for hours.

PAS'SIONATE, easily made angry.

A *passionate* child is like an open keg of gunpowder—anybody can throw in a spark and make an explosion.

PAS'TOR, a settled minister of the gospel.

PAST'URE, to graze.

In Switzerland, as soon as the warm weather comes, the women take the cattle to *pasture*.

PAT'ENT, the exclusive right to an invention.

No one except the inventor can take out a *patent*.

PATH, a way, a passage.

PA'TIENCE, calmness under suffering or trials.

Little trials are cured by *patience*, and great trials are borne more easily.

PA'TIENT, expectant without discontent.

A very impatient little boy was cured of his fault, by being taught to fold his hands at table and say quietly, "*Patient* waiting brings potatoes," or, "*Patient* waiting brings pudding"—or anything that he wanted.

PA'TRIOT, one who loves and defends his country.

A true *patriot* is willing to obey the laws of his country, as well as to fight for it.

PA'TRON, one who supports or protects.

Many a rich man delights in becoming the *patron* of poor boys, who are struggling to make a living.

PAT'TER, to strike, as falling drops of rain.

It is pleasant, on a warm day, to sit on a veranda, and hear the rain *patter* on the roof.

PAVE, to cover with stone or brick.

PEACE, freedom from war.

We learn to prize the blessings of *peace*, when we have seen the horrors of war.

PEA'COCK, a male fowl about the size of a turkey, having a brilliant tail.

PEA'HEN, the female of the peacock.

PEARL, a white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance found in a species of oyster.

Pearl diving is a very dangerous occupation.

PEARL'Y, resembling pearls.

Poets speak of "*pearly* tears" and "*pearly* drops of water."

PEAS'ANT, one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries.

The *peasant*, who takes the cow to pasture in Switzerland, often embroiders, knits, or carves, in the most beautiful manner.

PEAT, a substance, consisting of vegetable matter, used for fuel.

In Ireland, large quantities of *peat* are cut during the summer and stored for winter use.

PECK, the fourth part of a bushel.

PED'ESTAL, the base of a statue, column, or vase.

The inscription is usually put on the *pedestal* of a statue.

PEDES'TRIAN, one who goes afoot.

The noted *pedestrian*, Bayard Taylor, gives an interesting account of Germany in his "*Views Afoot*."

PEE'VISH, fretful; cross.

A child, with a *peevish* disposition, is an annoyance to himself, as well as to those around him.

PEG, a wooden nail or pin.

PEND'ULUM, a body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro.

If you make the *pendulum* longer, the clock will go more slowly.

PEN'KNIFE, a small knife for making pens.

Before pens were made from steel, a sharp *penknife* was used to cut them from goose-quills.

PEN'SION, a stated allowance from Government in consideration of past services.

The Government gave a *pension* to Molly Pitcher.

PEO'PLE, persons.

PEP'PER, a climbing plant and its pungent seed.

Pepper is so acrid and biting, that we can use but little of it.

PERCEPTION, the act of obtaining knowledge through the senses.

We get a *perception* of a rose, either by smelling it, seeing it, feeling it, or tasting it.

PERCH, a fish, inhabiting both salt water and fresh.

PER'FECT, not defective.

There is great pleasure in trying to make a thing *perfect*.

PERFORM', to bring to completion.

Everybody finds it easier to *perform* one great deed, than to do well a great many little ones.

PERHAPS', by chance.

PER'ISH, to go to destruction.

Robinson Crusoe saw his companions *perish* in the waves, and could give them no assistance.

PERSEVERE', to persist.

Columbus determined to *persevere*, no matter what difficulties he met.

PERSUADE', to influence by argument or entreaty.

For many years, Columbus tried to *persuade* learned and wealthy men to assist him in his undertaking.

PET, to treat as a pet; to fondle.

PET'AL, one of the colored leaves of a flower.

PET'REL, a long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl.

Far out at sea, the stormy *petrel*, or Mother Carey's chickens, may be seen following a vessel.

PEW, an enclosed seat in a church.

PHEAS'ANT, a bird found wild in Europe.

PICK, to pull apart or away.

PIE, paste baked with something in it or under it; as, apple pie.

PIED, variegated with spots of different colors.

Have you read the funny story of "The *Pied* Piper of Hamelin"?

PIER-GLASS, a glass hanging between windows.

PIG, the young of swine.

PIG'EON, a bird of several species.

PILE, a heap.

PIL'FER, to practice petty theft.

The boy who is accustomed to *pilfer*, will probably end his days in prison.

PIL'LAR, a column to support a roof, an arch, etc.

PIL'LOW, a cushion to support the head.

Our Saxon forefathers slept on a hard bed, and had a log, hollowed out, for a *pillow*.

PI'LOT, one who steers ships.

The captain guides the ship across the ocean, but near the coast he entrusts it to the *pilot*.

PIN, a pointed instrument of metal or wood.

PINT, half a quart.

PI'OUS, religious; godly.

In Pekin, there is a celebrated pagoda, to which the *pious* Chinese make long pilgrimages.

PIPE, any long tube.

A *pipe* has been laid underground, to bring the oil from the wells to the sea-coast.

PIP'ER, one who plays on a pipe.

PI'RATE, a robber on the high seas.

Persons crossing the ocean, used to be in constant dread of meeting a *pirate*.

PITCH'ER, a vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors.

PITCH'FORK, a fork to throw hay or sheaves of grain.

PIT'y, the feeling or suffering excited by the distresses of another.

Much *pity* was felt in the North for the sufferers by the yellow fever.

PLAGUE, pestilence.

"The Great *Plague*" visited

London in 1665; the next year "The Great Fire" burnt the old houses, and there has been no bad attack since.

PLAIN'LY, in a plain manner.

The Friends or Quakers dress *plainly*, from religious motives.

PLAN'ET, a body that moves around the sun.

Mercury, Venus, and the Earth are planets. We can often see the *planet* Venus shining beautifully in the west.

PLANT, to set in the ground.

It seems a trifling thing to *plant* a tree, but it may do a great deal of good.

PLAY'FUL, sportive.

A *playful* kitten and a grave old cat are very amusing.

PLAY'THING, a toy; anything that amuses.

A *plaything*, that a child makes for himself, is worth more than one that is bought for him.

PLEAS'URE, enjoyment; that which pleases.

Duties well performed bring the greatest *pleasure*.

PLEN'TY, abundance.

While the people of other countries are starving, the United States have *plenty* of food.

POCK'ET, a small bag, especially one in the dress.

A little boy lost his pet squirrel, and found it sound asleep in his coat-pocket.

PO'LAR, pertaining to the poles.

The immense icebergs in the *polar* seas are very dangerous for vessels.

POLITE'LY, courteously.

"The Golden Rule" requires us to speak and act *politely*.

POMP'OUS, showy; boastful.

A *pompous* manner is always ridiculous.

PO'NY, a little horse.

The Shetland *pony* is about the size of a large dog.

POP'PY, a plant from which opium is extracted.

The brilliant colors of the *poppy* add to the beauty of the landscape.

POPULA'TION, whole number of people.

The *population* of the world is over fourteen hundred millions.

POR'RINGER, a small vessel in which liquids are warmed.

A reward was once offered to any one finding a word that would rhyme with *porringer*. The reward was claimed by the author of the following lines:

"The Duke of York a daughter had,
He gave the Prince of Orange her;
And now, my friends, I have found
a word
Will rhyme with that of porrin-
ger."

PORT-MONNAIE', a small pocket-book.

POS'ITIVE, confident.

Do not be too *positive*; it is *possible* that you are wrong.

POS'SIBLE, liable to happen.

POV'ERTY, want of means of living.

Idleness and ignorance bring many to *poverty*.

PRACTICE, frequently repeated actions.

Much *practice* is needed to be a good performer on the piano.

PRE'CIOUS, very valuable.

Cornelia, a Roman matron, when asked to show her most *precious* jewels, led in her two boys.

PRETTY (prĭt'ty), pleasing by delicacy or grace.

PRINCE, son of a king or emperor.

The oldest son of the Queen of England is called *Prince* of Wales; of the Emperor of Germany, Crown Prince.

PRODIG'IOUS, enormous in size or quantity.

Sometimes the bones of animals of a *prodigious* size, are found buried in the earth.

PROMPT, ready and quick to act.

On board the steamships, the sailors are *prompt* to obey every command.

PROV'ERB, a familiar sentence expressing some practical truth.

"Put not off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day" is a wise *proverb*.

Q.

QUACK, to cry like a duck.

QUAD'RUMANE, an animal having four feet that are like hands.

Although a monkey can walk on two feet, he is not a biped, but a *quadrumane*.

QUAD'RUPED, an animal having four feet.

Any animal having four feet is a *quadruped*; if it eats flesh like a lion, it is a carnivorous quadruped; if it chews the cud like an ox, it is a ruminant quadruped.

QUAINT, odd and antique.

The St. George's House at the Centennial Exposition was built in the *quaint* style of Queen Elizabeth, and furnished in the style of Henry VIII.

QUEEN, the female sovereign of a kingdom; the wife of a king.

Queen Victoria was not the wife

of a king; she became queen on the death of her uncle William IV.

QUEER, odd; singular.

How many *queer* little pigs, turtles, and other animals there are in Japanese carvings.

QUENCH, to extinguish.

When a large quantity of petroleum takes fire, it is impossible to *quench* it by pouring water on it.

QUICK, rapid.

Some very *quick* passages have been made between New York and Liverpool.

QUILL, a large feather.

"Peter Pindar" ended one of his books with the following humorous ditty:

"With one sole pen, I wrote this book,
Made of a gray-goose *quill*;
A pen it was, when I it took,
And a pen, I leave it still."

QUOTE, to cite, as a passage.

He had read so much, that he was able to *quote* from a great many authors.

R.

RAB'BIT, a small burrowing animal like a hare.

A *rabbit* will eat almost any kind of vegetable food, cabbage, celery tops, turnip tops, etc.

RAFT'ER, a timber that serves to support the covering of the roof.

RAIL, a bar of iron for a railroad.

A *rail*, lying in a hot sun all day, is longer in the evening than it was in the morning.

RAIN'Y, abounding with rain.

Norway and Ireland are very *rainy* countries.

RAI'SIN, a dried grape.

A sun *raisin* is one prepared by partly cutting the stem, and then leaving the bunch to dry in the sun.

RARE, seldom met with.

The ordinary height of a man is less than six feet; it is a *rare* thing to find one seven feet.

RASH, hasty; quick.

He failed in his undertakings because he was *rash*, and would not take the advice of his friends.

RAT, a small, gnawing animal.

The brown *rat* was introduced into England a little more than a hundred years ago.

RA'VEN, a bird of a black color, somewhat like a crow.

The *raven* is noted for two things — it talks almost as well as a parrot, and sometimes lives seventy or eighty years.

READ'Y, quick in action of any kind.

RĒA'SON, the faculty which distinguishes man from the lower animals.

Instinct enables the horse, elephant, and dog to act as if they had *reason*.

RECITE', to repeat something committed to memory.

To *recite* well, there must be a bending of the mind to the lesson, both in studying and reciting.

REC'OLLECT, to bring back to the mind.

Aged persons are able to *recollect* the events of their youth much more easily than those of their old age.

RED, of the color of blood.

"*Red* sky in the morning,
Sailors take warning;
Red sky at night,
Is the shepherd's delight."

REFUSE', to deny, as a request.

When a number of persons apply for the same office, the President is compelled to *refuse* all the applicants but one.

REIGN, the time a monarch's rule lasts.

The longest *reign* in English history was that of George III.

REPLY', answer.

The *reply* was sent by mail, but did not arrive in time.

REP'TILE, an animal that moves on its belly, or crawls by means of small, short legs, as, snakes, lizards, and the like.

RES'IDUE, remainder.

Some of the crew escaped in the boats, the *residue* were taken from the wreck by a passing vessel.

REST, a state of repose.

The dove, which Noah sent out from the ark, could not find *rest* for the sole of her foot.

REVERE', to reverence.

It is the duty of children to *revere* their parents.

REVOLU'TION, entire change in the Government.

Before the *Revolution* in 1776, our country was governed by the King of England.

RICH, wealthy.

Cresus, King of Lydia, was so wealthy, that we still say of a *rich* man, "As rich as Cresus."

RID'DLE, a puzzling question.

Can you solve this *riddle*? "Which is heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead?"

RIDGE, a long range of hills.

RIDIC'ULOUS, laughable.

When people first heard that the earth, on which we live, was round like an orange, they thought the idea was *ridiculous*.

RIGHT'EUS, just; holy.

A *righteous* man endeavors to do right in everything.

RIGHT'FUL, having just claim.

The finder of an article is bound to try and find the *rightful* owner.

RIG'ID, stiff, not easily bent.

An iron bar is *rigid*.

RIND, the outside covering.

The *rind* of the orange is very unwholesome.

Ri'OT, uproar; tumult.

All the property destroyed in a *riot* has to be paid for by the people.

RIV'ULET, a small river, or brook.

A boy, having placed a water-

wheel, in the *rivulet*, which ran rapidly at the back of the house, attached it to the coffee-mill, and was delighted to see it grind.

ROAR'ING, a loud, continuous sound, as of a wild beast.

The *roaring* of the sea-lions on the coast of California can be heard at a great distance.

ROAST, to cook by exposure to heat, before the fire, or in an oven.

ROBE, a rich, flowing outer garment.

The purple *robe*, which Queen Victoria wears, is lined with ermine.

RO'DENT, an animal that gnaws.

What animal is a *rodent*, a quadruped, and also carnivorous?

ROUND, like a ball or circle.

Try to draw a *round* figure on your slate ten times, and see how much nearer to being round the tenth is than the first.

ROUT, defeat of troops with disorder and confusion.

One regiment failed to obey an order, and the battle ended in a disgraceful *route*.

ROUTE (root), the way which is travelled.

What *route* will you take? We shall go from New York to Liverpool, then to Marseilles by way of Paris, and take the steamer on the Mediterranean to Alexandria in Egypt.

RUD'DY, of a red color.

Germans have generally light hair and a *ruddy* complexion.

RUDE'NESS, impoliteness.

It is very wrong to be guilty of any *rudeness* to the aged, the infirm, or the poor.

RUIN, to destroy.

Grasshoppers are able to *ruin*

the crops, whenever they come in great numbers.

RULE, a law ; a precept.

It is a well-established *rule*, that the finder of anything valuable, must use all suitable means to give it back to the owner.

RUST'Y, covered with rust.

For want of a pen-wiper, the pen was soon *rusty*.

S.

SAD, gloomy ; mournful.

The *sad* news from the South that the fever had broken out, filled every heart with sorrow.

SAGE, wise ; prudent.

"Poor Richard's Almanac," published by Benjamin Franklin, contains many *sage* maxims.

SALMON (*sam'un*), a fish of a yellowish-red color, of northern climates.

Salmon in ascending rivers will leap up steep cataracts.

SATCH'EL, a small sack or bag.

SAW'-MILL, a mill for sawing timber, etc.

SAY'ING, a proverb.

It is a common *saying* in England, "Well begun is half done."

SCAL'LOP (*scol'lup*), to cut the edge into curves, like the edge of a shell.

SCHOL'AR, one who attends school.

SCIS'SORS, a cutting instrument resembling shears.

SCORE, twenty.

When the Apostle Paul was shipwrecked, there were with him in the ship, two hundred three-score and sixteen persons.

SCRIB'BLE, to fill with worthless writing.

SEA'-COAST, the shore adjacent to the sea or ocean.

On the *sea-coast* of Massachusetts, large quantities of sea-weed are gathered and sold as Iceland moss.

SEA'SON, one of the four divisions of the year: spring, summer, autumn, winter.

Every *season* has its pleasures.

SEED'-TIME, the time for sowing seed.

While the earth remaineth, *seed-time* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.

SEEM, to appear.

An honest man is not willing to *seem* to be what he is not.

SĒINE, a large net for catching fish.

Large numbers of shad are caught with the *seine*.

SELF'ISH, regarding one's own good alone.

Both a miser and a spendthrift may be very *selfish*.

SĒN'IOR, elder.

When two persons in a family have the same name, the elder adds the word "*senior*."

SEN'TINEL, } a soldier placed
SEN'TRY, } on guard.

A *sentry* has lost his life for falling asleep while on duty.

SERV'ICE, labor performed for another.

Congress gave Lafayette a tract of land, for his valuable *service* in the Revolutionary War.

SEV'ER, to separate.

SHAD, a fish highly prized for food.

Some think that the *shad* is so called, because it is afraid of its shadow.

SHAG'GY, rough, with long hair or wool.

The *shaggy* little donkeys are a great delight to the children in England.

SHAL'LOW, having little depth.

Where a stream is so *shallow*,

that it is possible to wade across, we call it fordable.

SHAM'ROCK, white, three-leaved clover.

The *shamrock* is the national emblem of Ireland.

SHAPE, form.

When clay is soft, the potter is able to mould it, and to form a vessel of any *shape* he pleases.

SHARP, having a thin edge that cuts easily.

SHEEP, a small, woolly quadruped.

Where a *shepherd* is much with his *sheep*, they know him, and will come at his call.

SHEP'HERD, a man who tends sheep.

SHIN'ING, giving light.

The stars *shining* in the sky aid the mariner in navigating the vessel.

SHOE, a covering for the foot, usually of leather.

SHOV'EL, an instrument to move loose substances.

SHOW'ER, a fall of rain of short duration.

After the *shower*, there was a rainbow in the east. What time of day was it?

SHUT'TLE, an instrument for passing the thread in weaving.

SICK'LY, somewhat sick.

SIGH, a long breath.

SI'LENT, indisposed to talk.

Those, who are habitually *silent*, sometimes breathe a *sigh*, when they meet with a great disappointment.

SIL'LY, simple.

A *silly* boy, while sawing off the limb of a tree, sat on the outer end; he and the bough fell to the earth together.

SKATE, to move on skates.

To know how to *skate* is necessary in Holland, as much of the travelling is done on the ice.

SKEIN, a knot of thread, yarn, etc.

SKIL'FUL, dexterous.

It requires a *skilful* hand to unravel a tangled *skein* of silk.

SKULL, the bony case inclosing the brain.

SLAN'DER, to defame.

It is very wrong to *slander* any one, or even to speak evil truthfully, unless absolutely necessary.

SLEEP'-WALKER, a somnambulist.

A *sleep-walker* will often perform a dangerous feat, that he would fear to undertake if awake.

SLING, an instrument for throwing stones.

The Balearic (bal-e-ar'ik) Isles are so called, because the people use the *sling* with great dexterity.

SLOTH'FUL, sluggish; lazy.

SLOV'ENLY, negligent of dress or neatness.

Slovenly habits render a person less agreeable.

SLOW'LY, not rapidly.

Railroads are required to run trains *slowly* through large cities.

SLUM'BER, sleep that is not deep or sound.

The idle boy says:

"A little more sleep, and a little more *slumber*;"

So he wastes half his days, and his hours without number.

SMOKE, to use tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

To *smoke* from ten years of age to seventy, using only 10 cents a day, amounts to \$2200; put at interest, probably to \$5000.

SNOW'-BALL, a round mass of snow pressed together.

SO'BER, not intoxicated.

If you never take any intoxicating drinks, you are certain to be always *sober*.

SO'CIABLE, ready to talk with others.

Those, who are reserved with strangers, may be very *sociable* with friends.

SOFT'EN (sof'n), to make or become soft.

SOL'DIER, one who is engaged in military service.

A *soldier* works hard, suffers many hardships, and receives poor pay.

SOLE, the bottom of a shoe or boot.

SOL'EMN, fitted to awaken serious thought.

In all civilized countries, burials are accompanied by *solemn* rites and ceremonies.

SOL'ID, a substance which is not fluid.

Water is a fluid, but cold will change it into a *solid*.

SOL'ITARY, living alone.

Very few of the lower animals enjoy a *solitary* life: buffaloes go in herds; sheep in flocks; fishes in schools.

SOME'THING, anything unknown.

I will go to-morrow, unless *something* prevents.

SOR'CERER, a magician.

A *sorcerer* does many wonderful things, but he never shows us how we may know our lessons without good, hard study.

SOR'REL, of a yellowish or reddish-brown color.

Was Sheridan's famous horse black, white, *sorrel*, or bay?

SOUND, to measure the depth by means of lead and line.

On board ship, it is interesting to see the seamen *sound* and cast out the log-line.

SOUTH, the point opposite the north.

Stand with your face to the sun rising, and the right hand will be to the *south*.

SPAR'ING, saving.

Sometimes, in long voyages, passengers have to be very *sparing* in the use of water.

SPEC'IMEN, a part intended to exhibit the quality of the whole.

In a collection of minerals or insects, every *specimen* should be labelled with name and date.

SPEECH, words, as expressing ideas.

Man is the only animal that has the gift of *speech*.

SPI'DER, an animal that spins webs for taking its prey.

It is said that lace-making was suggested to a lady, by watching a *spider* weave its web.

SPLEN'DID, shining brightly.

What sight can be more *splendid* than a golden sunset?

SPON'GY, soft, and full of cavities.

Mushrooms are a *spongy* substance of various colors; and though some are eatable, a great number are poisonous.

SPRIGHT'LINESS, liveliness.

The *sprightliness* of the music made the children go through the gymnastic exercises with great animation.

SQUIR'REL, a small rodent quadruped having a bushy tail.

STAND'ARD, a banner.

The *standard* of Turkey bears on it a crescent, or new moon.

STEAM'SHIP, a ship propelled by steam.

STEERS'MAN, the man at the helm.

STE'REOSCOPE, an instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms.

STERN'LY, severely.

On board a *steamship*, the captain says *sternly*, "No talking to the *steersman*."

STÖR'AGE, the act of depositing in a store for safe keeping.

STRUG'GLE, to use great efforts.

STU'DENT, one engaged in study.

Every *student* has to *struggle* against a natural desire for ease.

STU'PID, very dull.

Many children console themselves with the idea that they are *stupid* and cannot learn, when they are only indolent.

SUL'TAN, the Emperor of the Turks.

SUN'DER, to part.

It was prophesied that whoever cut the Gordian knot would be conqueror of Asia. Alexander determined to *sunder* it with his sword; hence the expression, "To cut the Gordian knot."

SUS'PECT, to imagine to be guilty.

SWAL'LOW, to take into the stomach.

SWIFT'LY, with celerity.

We know of nothing that travels so *swiftly* as light and electricity.

T.

TAB'ERNACLE, a place for worship carried by the Israelites in the wilderness.

TAL'ENTED, possessing skill or talent.

Talented men are generally men who have always worked industriously at whatever they undertook.

TANK, a large basin or cistern.

TAR'GET, a mark for marksmen to fire at.

TE'DIOUS, tiresome from continuance.

Learning to read Chinese is a *tedious* operation. In English, there are twenty-six characters; in Chinese, fifty thousand.

TEL'ESCOPE, an instrument for viewing distant objects.

Two little children, playing

with lenses, saw the distant spire of a church much more plainly than usual. This suggested the *telescope*.

TEN'DER, a small vessel employed to attend a large one, with provisions, etc.

TENT, a lodge of canvas or other coarse cloth.

TER'MINUS, extreme end of a railway.

From New York to San Francisco, the *terminus* of the Pacific Railroad, is about four thousand miles.

TER'ROR, extreme fear.

The mouse exhibits *terror* at the sight of a cat.

TEST, any critical trial and examination.

A chemist can apply a *test*, to show whether an article contains poison.

TES'TIMONY, a solemn declaration made to establish some fact.

Before a witness gives *testimony*, in court, he takes an oath that he will tell the truth.

THANK, to express gratitude for a favor.

When we wish to *thank* a person, "I thank you" is more elegant than "Thanks."

THIEF, one who secretly takes the property of another.

THRASH, } to beat out grain
THRESH, } with a flail.

THRIVE, to prosper by industry and good management.

"He that would *thrive*,
Must rise at five."

THUN'DER, the noise which follows lightning.

It is not the *thunder* which is dangerous.

TIDE, the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, etc., twice in twenty-four hours.

Many Western rivers have no *tide*.

TI'DY, neat, cleanly.

TI'GER, a carnivorous quadruped in Southern Asia.

TIM'BER, wood proper for buildings, etc.

TIM'ID, timorous.

Hunting the *timid* hare seems a cruel sport.

TIN'SEL, a shining material used for ornament.

TI'NY, very small.

What appears to be a *tiny* grain of sand, may be a beautiful shell.

TOIL, to labor; to work hard.

TONGUE, the instrument of taste, and in man of speech.

TORMENT', to put to extreme pain.

The Emperor Nero, when he was a boy, loved to *torment* animals; when he was a man, he was noted for his cruelty.

TOT'TER, to shake, so as to threaten to fall.

TRAI'TOR, one guilty of treason.

The *traitor*, Benedict Arnold, tried to deliver West Point to the British.

TRAP, a contrivance that shuts suddenly for taking game.

TRAV'EL, to journey.

TREAS'URE, wealth accumulated.

A coal-mine is a *treasure* more valuable than one of gold or silver.

TREM'BLE, to shake.

In Peru, the inhabitants run out of their houses, when they feel the earth *tremble*.

TREMEN'DOUS, fitted to excite fear or terror.

A *tremendous* earthquake nearly destroyed Lisbon, in 1755.

TRI'AL, that which afflicts, or tempts to evil.

Arnold's treason was a great *trial* to all the patriots.

TRI'FLE, a thing of little importance.

TROUB'LE, that which gives annoyance.

TRUMP'ET, a wind instrument.

TRUST, to confide in.

TRUTH'FUL, reliable.

"I can *trust* him," said his employer, "because he has always been *truthful*."

TUBE, a pipe.

TUITION, instruction.

The *tuition* in High Schools includes many of the branches of a liberal education.

TUR'MOIL, trouble.

As the Russian army advanced, every Turkish village was in a state of *turmoil*.

TWINK'LE, to sparkle.

If you watch the planet Venus closely, you will not see it *twinkle* as the stars do.

TY'RANT, a cruel ruler.

The Roman Emperor was a *tyrant*, who delighted in cruelty.

U.

UG'LY, offensive to the sight.

The *ugly* caterpillar becomes the beautiful butterfly.

UMBREL'LA, a screen from the sun, rain, or snow, carried in the hand.

UNEXPECT'ED, coming without warning.

The giving way of the reservoir

was totally *unexpected*, so that much property was destroyed.

UN'ION, state of being united.

The *union* of the States took place in 1789.

UNLOAD', to take the load from.

UNRU'LY, ungovernable.

Unruly and *unworthy* members

of society cause a great deal of trouble.

UNWORTHY, undeserving.

UP'RIGHT, honest; just.

USE'FUL, producing good.

The United States export the most *useful* and necessary arti-

cles — grain, cattle, coal, iron, petroleum, and cotton.

UTIL'ITY, state of being useful.

The *utility* of the electric light places it among the great inventions of the age.

V.

VACA'TION, intermission of stated employment.

During a long *vacation*, there is time for improvement as well as recreation.

VA'GRANT, an idle wanderer.

VALEDIC'TORY, a farewell address at commencement in American colleges.

VA'POR, any substance which is neither liquid nor solid, but aeriform.

Water is boiling, when it begins to pass off as *vapor*.

VARI'ETY, a number of different things.

What a wonderful *variety* there is in flowers.

VAST, of great extent.

VAULT, an arched roof or ceiling.

VEAL, flesh of a calf dressed for food.

VE'HICLE, that in which any thing may be carried.

A sully is a light *vehicle* for one person.

VELOC'IPEDE, a carriage for one person, moved by the foot.

VEND, to sell.

VENT'URESOME, daring; bold.

None but a General as *venturesome* as Wayne was, would have stormed Stony Point.

VERD'URE, greenness.

The *verdure* of the pastures in England is owing to the moisture of the climate.

VEST'URE, a garment.

The silk *vesture* of a Chinese Mandarin is generally of a brilliant color.

VET'ERAN, one who has grown old in service.

VEXA'TIOUS, annoying.

It is very *vexatious* to fail in recitation, when the lesson has been well studied.

VICE, a moral fault.

Swearing is a low, vulgar *vice*, which Washington forbade in the army.

VINE'YARD, a plantation of vines producing grapes.

VI'PER, one of a family of poisonous reptiles.

VIR'TUE, moral excellence.

On the arms of Pennsylvania are inscribed *Virtue*, Liberty, and Independence.

VO'CAL, uttered by the voice.

Great attention is paid to *vocal* music in Germany.

VOL'UNTARY, proceeding from the will.

In the last few years, there have been many *voluntary* acts of kindness between England and America.

VOY'AGE, a passing by sea or water from one country to another.

W.

WA'GER, a bet.

WAG'ON, a four-wheeled carriage.

WAK'ING, not sleeping.

"So, if you're *waking*, call me early, mother dear."

WAL'LET, a pocket-book for carrying money.

WAL'RUS, an aquatic animal resembling the seal.

WAR'BLE, to carol.

The early riser sees the lark and hears it *warble* its morning song.

WA'RINESS, caution; watchfulness.

WAR'LIKE, fit for war.

WARM, having moderate heat.

WASH'-LEATHER, split sheepskin dressed with oil.

WATCH'FUL, careful to observe.

The man on the lookout must be very *watchful* near the coast.

WEA'RY, tired; fatigued.

WEA'SEL, a small, slender quadruped remarkable for its agility.

WEL'FARE, well-being in any respect.

Jacob sent Joseph to inquire for the *welfare* of his brethren.

WEL'KIN, the sky.

On the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, the loud huzzas made the *welkin* ring.

WELL'-SPRING, a source of continued supply.

"A babe in a house," says Tupper, "is a *well-spring* of pleasure."

WHARF, a pier.

WHEY, the watery part of milk, separated in making cheese.

WHIM, a fancy.

WHIP, to lash; to flog.

WHIRL'WIND, a violent wind moving in a circle.

In a *whirlwind*, which lately visited one of the Western States,

large trees were twisted, and torn up by the roots.

WHOL'LY, entirely; completely.

WIG'WAM, an Indian cabin or hut.

WIND'MILL, a mill turned by the wind.

The *windmill* is a common sight in Holland.

WIND'WARD, the point from which the wind blows.

In judging of the probabilities of rain, it is necessary to know whether the clouds lie to the *windward*.

WINE, the fermented juice of grapes, etc.

Port *wine* takes its name from Oporto, in Portugal.

WIS'DOM, knowledge, and the capacity to make good use of it.

Wisdom is better than rubies.

WITCH'CRAFT, sorcery.

Many persons charged with *witchcraft*, suffered death in Massachusetts.

WIT'TY, amusing; good at repartee.

Thomas Hood wrote many *witty* poems.

WON'DERFUL, astonishing.

The telegraph, the telephone, and the electric light, are some of the *wonderful* inventions of the last half century.

WOOD'EN, made of wood.

The peasants of France wear *wooden* shoes.

WOOL, the soft, curled hair which grows on sheep and some other animals.

WOR'RY, to vex; to annoy.

A person with a cheerful disposition, does not allow little troubles to *worry* him, and make his life *wretched*.

WRETCH'ED, very miserable.

Y.

YEL'LOW, the color of gold.

YIELD, to produce.

Farmers in England expect

good land to *yield* fifty bushels of wheat to the acre.

YOUTH'FUL, young.

Z.

ZEAL'OUS, earnest in the pursuit of anything.

Father Mathew was a *zealous* advocate of the cause of Temperance.

ZE'BRA, a striped quadruped

of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse.

ZINC, a metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue.



PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

1. *A'go*, (*ac'tum*,) I do, I perform.

EXACT', accurate. Be very *exact* when sent to *transact* any business.

TRANSACT', to do.

ACT'IVE, quick, busy. It is pleasant to watch the *active* little ants.

A'GENT, one who does business for another. A person is responsible for the acts of his *agent*.

ACT'UAL, real. The British did not know the *actual* condition of the soldiers at Valley Forge, in 1777.

2. *Al'tus*, high.

AL'TITUDE, height. The *altitude* of the highest *mountain* is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

EXALTA'TION, elevation. The story of "Whittington and his Cat," tells of the *exaltation* of a poor boy to be Lord Mayor of London.

3. *A'mo*, (*ama'tum*,) to love.

A'MIABLE, lovely. Every one loves an *amiable* child.

AM'ITY, friendship. William Penn lived in *amity* with the Indians.

EN'EMY, a foe. The Indian Chief became the *enemy* of the whites, because he thought they would take his land.

EN'MITY, hatred. We ought not to show *enmity* to any one.

4. *Am'plus*, large.

AM'PLIFY, to enlarge. It is very tiresome in a speaker to *amplify* too much.

AM'PLY, abundantly. Every large city should be *amply* supplied with water.

AM'PLE, abundant. Every large city should have an *ample* supply of water.

5. *An'gulus*, a corner.

AN'GULAR, having corners. A slate, a book, and a room are *angular*; a plate is *circular*.

AN'GLE, a corner. How funny it would be, to say "Pussy wants an *angle*," instead of "Pussy wants a corner."

6. *An'ima*, the life, the breath.

AN'IMATE, to stimulate. Washington tried to *animate* and encourage the soldiers.

ANIMA'TION, liveliness. The scholars knew the lesson perfectly, and said it with great *animation*.

ANIMAL'cule, a tiny little animal. How wonderful it is that an *animal* so small as an *animalcule* can walk and eat.

AN'IMAL, a living creature.

7. *An'nus*, a year.

AN'NUAL, yearly. An *annual* plant is one that must be planted every spring.

ANNIVER'SARY, a yearly celebration. The Fourth of July, 1876, was the *centennial anniversary* of American Independence.

CENTEN'NIAL, happening once in a hundred years.

8. *Ap'tus*, fit, meet.

APTITUDE, readiness in learning. His *aptitude* for learning enabled him to obtain an excellent *position*.

ADAPT', to fit. The teacher tried to *adapt* the teaching to each scholar.

9. *A'qua*, water.

A'QUEOUS, watery. When we look at a map, we see that the *aqueous* part is greater than the earthy part.

AQUATIC, living in the water. Fish are *aquatic* animals, and pond-lilies are *aquatic* plants.

AQ'UEDUCT, a channel for water. The *aqueduct* that brings the water to New York passes over High Bridge.

10. *Ar'ma*, arms, weapons.

DISARM', to take away the arms. The Emperor of Russia has determined to *disarm* every *rebel*.

AR'MORY, the place where arms are kept. In 1775, General Gage guarded the *armory* with great care.

AR'MOR, steel or iron covering for the body. Now that men fight with gunpowder, it is no use to wear *armor*.

AR'MY, a body of soldiers. The Regular *Army* of the United States is very small.

11. *A'ro*, I plough.

AR'ABLE, fit for ploughing or cultivation. Land, which is covered with large trees, is *inable*, and needs a great deal of labor to make it *arable*.

INAR'ABLE, not fit for ploughing.

12. *Ars*, (*ar'tis*), art, skill.

AR'TISAN, a skilful workman. A very good *artisan* is needed to make or mend a watch.

ARTIFI'CIAL, not natural. *Artificial* flowers sometimes look so natural, that we can hardly tell them from real ones.

ART, skill. What wonderful *art* there is in the tiniest flower!

13. *As'per*, rough, harsh.

ASPER'ITY, harshness. When the Boston boys complained of the injustice of the British soldiers, General Gage did not answer them with *asperity*.

EXAS'PERATE, enrage. "Your soldiers *exasperate* us by destroying our snow forts," said one of the boys to General Gage.

14. *Au'dio*, (*audi'tum*), I hear.

AU'DIBLE, that is heard. The telephone makes distant sounds *audible*.

AU'DIENCE or AU'DITORY, an assembly of hearers. George Whitfield spoke so distinctly, that he was heard by an immense *audience*.

15. *Auxil'ium*, a helper.

AUXIL'IARY, helping. An *auxiliary* society collects money to help the parent society.

16. *Bel'lum*, war.

REBELL'ION, insurrection. If the Americans had not gained their independence, the war would be called a *rebellion*.

REB'EL, one who revolts (10).

17. *Be'ne*, good, well.

BENEFI'CIAL, advantageous. Fresh air, exercise, and hard study are *beneficial* to health.

BEN'EFIT, advantage. The study of history is a great *benefit* to the mind.

BENEV'OLENT, charitable. Georgia was settled by some *benevolent* gentlemen in 1733.

18. *Bis*, twice.

COMBINE', to unite. It is impossible to *combine* oil and water.

BI'PED, an animal having two feet. A man is a *biped*; a monkey is not.

BIS'CUIT, bread baked hard. Sailors say that sea *biscuit* is the best cure for sea-sickness.

19. *Bre'vis*, short, brief.

BREV'ITY, conciseness. When the battle on Lake Erie was won, Perry wrote with great *brevity*, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

ABBRE'VIATE, to shorten. When it is necessary to *abbreviate* a word put a period; as, Feb. for February.

BRIEF, short, concise. After studying a long account of any event, it is well to write a *brief* sketch of it.

20. *Ca'nis*, a dog.

CANINE', pertaining to dogs. Can you not give an instance of the affection of the *canine* race for man?

21. *Ca'pio*, (*cap'tum*,) I take.

EXCEPT', leaving out. Bring all your books to-morrow *except* your grammars.

INTERCEPT', to seize by the way. When General Gage was in Boston, the Americans endeavored to *intercept* his supplies.

CA'PABLE, able. "I want a boy," said the merchant, "*capable* of making out a bill."

CAP'TIVE, a prisoner. Have you read the story of the little girl taken *captive* by the Syrians?

CAP'TURE, seizure. After the *capture* of Philadelphia, the British used some of the churches for stables.

ACCEPT', to take. How glad Benjamin Franklin was to *accept* a loaf, when he was so hungry.

RECEIPT', acknowledgment for money paid. It is a good

rule never to *receive* payment for a debt without giving a *receipt*.

RECEIVE', to take.

22. *Ce'do, (ces'sum,)* I yield, I go.

ACCEDE', to agree. Columbus tried every means to *induce* Queen Isabella to *accede* to his request.

CONCEDE', to admit. "I am not willing to *concede* the point, that you have the right to tax us," said John Adams.

EXCEED', go beyond. The cotton, wheat, wool, and oil that we export, *exceed* in value the silver that we produce.

INTERCEDE', to request in behalf of another. After he was convicted, his friends determined to *intercede* for him.

PRECEDE', to go before. The officer ordered the cavalry to *precede* the infantry.

PROCEED', go forward. To divide by a *fraction*, invert the divisor and *proceed* as in multiplication.

RECEDE', to go back. It is pleasant to stand on the shore and see the waves *recede*.

CES'SION, a giving up. The *cession* of Florida by Spain to the United States was in 1821.

23. *Cel'ebriis,* renowned, famous.

CEL'EBRATE, to honor with ceremonies of joy and respect. How many, who saw our first Centennial, will live to *celebrate* the second?

CELEB'RITY, fame. The *celebrity* of the telegraph has made the inventor *celebrated*.

CEL'EBRATED, famous.

24. *Ce'ler,* swift.

CELER'ITY, swiftness. It is dangerous to jump from a car that is moving with great *celerity*.

ACCEL'ERATE, hasten. "*Accelerate* your march, boys,"

said the British commander, "or these rebels will never let us see Boston."

25. *Ce'lo*, I hide.

CONCEAL', to hide. Columbus was not able to *conceal* the fact, that there was danger in the voyage.

CONCEAL'MENT, the act of hiding. "Oak-apple day," is to celebrate the *concealment* of Prince Charles in a large oak-tree.

26. *Cer'to*, I contend, I vie.

CONCERT', to contrive together. Washington held a council of his officers to *concert* a plan to capture Yorktown.

27. *Cert'us*, sure, certain.

CER'TIFY, to make certain. In some schools, a *certificate* is given to *certify* that the pupil is meritorious.

CERTIF'ICATE, a written declaration.

28. *Cir'cus*, a circle. *Cir'culus*, a little circle.

CIR'CLE, a ring. It is three times as far to go around a *circle* as to go across the middle of it.

CIR'ULATE, to move in a circle. To be strong and well, we must let the air *circulate* freely, and the sun shine brightly in our rooms.

CIR'ULAR, round like a ring (5).

29. *Ci'to*, I rouse, I call forth.

EXCITE', stir up. Angry words *excite* angry passions, but a soft answer turns away wrath.

30. *Cla'mo*, I cry out, I shout.

PROCLAIM', publish by authority. The old bell in Independence Hall has engraved upon it, "*Proclaim* liberty throughout all the land."

RECLAIM', to reform. Reformatory homes are intended to *reclaim* and *reform* bad children.

CLAIM'ANT, one who demands something as a right. Prince Charles was a *claimant* for the throne of England, when he hid in the oak-tree.

31. *Clau'do* or *Clu'do*, I shut.

CONCLUDE', decide. When you *perform* examples in arithmetic, do not *conclude* hastily that the answers are *correct*, but carefully apply the rule.

PRECLUDE', prevent. The Patent Laws *preclude* all persons, except the *inventor*, from taking out a patent.

32. *Cle'mens*, (*clemen'tis*,) mild, merciful.

CLEM'ENCY, mercy. Sometimes the jury finds a man guilty, but recommends him to the *clemency* of the judge.

INCLEM'ENT, stormy. The *inclement* season is a good time for study.

33. *Cli'no*, I bend.

DECLINE', refuse. When a person is called as a witness in court, he cannot *decline* to testify.

RECLINE', to lie down. In ancient times it was customary to *recline* at meals.

34. *Co'lo*, (*cul'tum*,) I cultivate.

CUL'TIVATE, to till. The Indians make the women *cultivate* the ground.

COL'ONY, a settlement by persons from a distance. The *colony* that settled Virginia came over in 1607.

35. *Cor'pus*, (*cor'poris*,) a body.

COR'PULENT, having a large body. King Henry VIII. was very *corpulent*.

36. *Cre'do*, I believe.

CRE'DENCE, belief. Can you give *credence* to the statement, that we are nearer the sun in winter than in summer?

CRED'IBLE, worthy of belief. The statement is not *cred-ible*.

INCRE'DIBLE, not worthy of belief. What you tell me is *incredible*.

CRED'ULOUS, apt to believe. *Credulous* people believe in signs and charms, etc.

37. *Cre'o*, (*crea'tum*,) I create.

CREA'TOR, God, the maker of all things. Every *creat-ure*, from the tiny insect to the huge elephant, shows the wisdom of the *Creator*.

CREAT'URE, an animal.

38. *Cul'pa*, a fault.

CUL'PABLE, blamable. The conduct of Aaron Burr was so *culpable*, that Washington dismissed him.

39. *Cum'bo*, I lie down.

SUCCUMB', to yield. The settlers in Massachusetts had many difficulties, but they determined never to *suc-cumb*.

40. *Cu'ra*, care.

CU'RIOUS, rare, singular. How many *curious* things there were at the Centennial Exposition!

CU'RABLE, admitting of a remedy. To stoop and *contract* the chest is a bad habit, but it is *curable*.

CU'RATE, a clergyman hired to do duty for another. The *curate* in a large parish has a great deal to do.

41. *Cur'ro*, (*cur'sum*,) I run.

CONCUR', agree. When Columbus explained his plan, the learned men of Spain and Portugal did not *concur*.

OCCUR', appear. "No matter what difficulties *occur*," said De Soto, "I intend to *traverse* the distance between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi."

CUR'RENCY, money. The *currency* of the United States is partly gold, and partly silver, coin.

CAREER', course. He continued his wicked *career* until he was put in prison.

EXCUR'SION, expedition. Is it not delightful to have an *excursion* in the woods?

42. *Deb'eo, (deb'itum,)* I owe.

DEBT'OR, the person who owes. A few years ago, a *debtor* could be put in prison till he paid the debt.

43. *De'cor, grace.*

DEC'ORATE, to adorn. On "*Decoration* Day" we like to *decorate* the graves of our friends.

DECORA'TION, the act of adorning.

44. *Den'sus, thick, close.*

DEN'SITY, compactness. A bullet is heavier than a marble, because it has more *density*.

CONDENSE', compress. We can *condense* a large sponge till it becomes very small.

45. *Di'co, (dic'tum,)* I say.

PREDICT', foretell. I can *predict* that a child who is industrious, persevering, and upright, will succeed.

DIC'TIONARY, a book containing the words of a language. Look in the *dictionary*, for the meaning of a word.

BENEDIC'TION, a blessing. A *benediction* is pronounced on children who *honor* their parents.

VER'DICT, decision. The jury gave a *verdict*, that the boy was guilty.

CONTRADIC'TION, denial. His father said that such *contradiction* was very rude.

46. *Di'es, a day.*

DI'ARY, a journal; a daily account. Write something in your *diary* every day.

MERID'IAN, noon. When the shadow at a south window is straight, it is *meridian*.

47. *Dig'nus*, worthy.

DIG'NIFY, to advance to honor. The Queen determined to *dignify* the architect of the Crystal Palace, by making him a Baronet.

48. *Do'ceo*, I teach.

DOC'UMENT, written evidence. Have you ever read that important *document* — the Constitution of the United States?

DOC'ILE, teachable. A child, that is *docile* and *attentive*, is sure to learn.

49. *Do'leo*, I grieve.

CONDOLE', to sympathize with the grief of another. As far as circumstances *permit*, we ought to *condole* with those in affliction.

DOLE'FUL, sorrowful. There are many *doleful* scenes among the poor in winter.

50. *Do'num*, a gift.

DO'NOR, a giver. Benjamin Franklin was the *donor* of \$2000 to Boston and Philadelphia.

DONA'TION, a gift. Congress made a *donation* of a large tract of land to Lafayette.

51. *Dor'mio*, (*dormi'tum*,) I sleep.

DOR'MANT, insensible. Many animals are in a *dormant* state during the winter.

DOR'MITORY, a sleeping-room. It is necessary to have plenty of fresh air in a *dormitory*.

52. *Du'co*, (*duc'tum*,) I lead.

ADDUCE', to bring forward. What proof are you able to *adduce* that the earth is round?

CONDUCE', tend. Pure air, exercise, and cleanliness **conduce** to keep the body healthy.

DEDUCE', to infer. James Watt was able to **deduce** the principle of the steam-engine from the lifting of the kettle-lid by steam.

PRODUCE', manufacture or grow. Every year we **produce** so many new articles, that we are able to **reduce** our imports.

REDUCE', to make less.

DUKE, a noble. Queen Victoria is the daughter of the **Duke** of Kent.

DEDUCT', subtract. **Deduct** 1 mill from \$1000, and tell me what is left.

CONDUCT, behavior. Your good **conduct** has pleased me very much.

DUCTILE, capable of being drawn into wire. Gold is so **ductile** that it can be drawn into fine wire.

INDUCE', to persuade (22).

53. *E'do*, I eat.

EDIBLE, fit to be eaten. In France, many persons think that horse-flesh is **edible**.

54. *Æ'quus*, equal, just.

EQ'UITY, justice. As long as the Indians were treated with **equity**, they were friendly to the whites.

E'QUAL, neither greater nor less. Four with six added to it will be **equal** to ten.

55. *Er'ro*, (*erra'tum*,) I wander.

ERRAT'IC, wandering. Gypsies live an **erratic** life, wandering from place to place.

ERRO'NEOUS, incorrect. Learned people used to hold the **erroneous** opinion, that the sun moved around the earth.

56. *Fa'cies*, a face.

DEFACE', to disfigure. It is easy to *deface* furniture by writing upon it, but it is not so easy to *efface* what you have written.

EFFACE', to expunge.

FACE, the countenance. The first picture that Benjamin West drew, was the baby *face* of his little niece.

57. *Fa'cio, (factum,)* I do, I make.

FAC'TORY, a place where things are manufactured. It is interesting to go into a *factory*, and watch the workmen make paper from rags.

FACT, a reality. It is a *fact* that we are nearer to the sun in winter than in summer.

DIF'FICULT, hard to do. The lesson was *difficult*, but she was determined to know it *perfectly*.

PER'FECTLY, without failure.

AFFEC'TION, love. See what *affection* the dog has for his master!

DEFEAT', want of success. By the *defeat* of the Americans at Long Island, in 1776, the British gained New York.

58. *Fa'ma,* fame.

DEFAME', to slander. Washington had many enemies, who tried to *defame* his character.

FA'MOUS, renowned. Although the discovery of America made Columbus *famous*, yet on his third voyage he was sent back to Spain in chains.

IN'FAMOUS, detestable. The attempt of Arnold to betray his country has made his name *infamous*.

59. *Fen'do, (fen'sum,)* I strike.

DEFEND', protect. Nearly all animals will *defend* their young against those that assail them.

OFFEND', to annoy. Those, who wish to live peaceably with their neighbors, are careful not to *offend* them.

OFFEN'SIVE, giving offense. Before the Americans did anything that was *offensive*, they tried to obtain their rights by peaceable means.

60. *Fe'ro, (la'tum,)* I bear, I carry.

CONFER', to consult. Penn was always willing to *confer* with the Indians.

DEFER', put off. Do not *defer* till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day.

OF'FER, proposal. England and the United States did not accept the *offer* of Russia to mediate.

TRANSFER', to convey to another. "If you wish to *transfer* me to another department," said the General, "I will not *oppose* it."

CON'FERENCE, a meeting for consultation. The Indians asked General Harrison for a *conference*, before the battle of Tippecanoe.

REFER', have recourse to (107).

61. *Fe'rox, (fero'cis,)* fierce.

FERO'CIOUS, savage. In India, *ferocious* tigers destroy a great many lives every year.

FIERCE, furious. The zebra is so *fierce*, that it is dangerous to go near it.

62. *Fes'tum,* a feast.

FES'TIVE, joyful. In all Christian countries, Christmas is a *festive* occasion.

FESTIV'ITY, joyfulness; a festival. In Sweden, Christmas is a time of *festivity* to the birds, for the children arrange sheaves of wheat specially for them.

INFEST', harass. Rats *infest* the old barn, and bats hang in its dark corners.

63. *F'i'do,* I trust. *Fide'lis,* faithful.

CONFIDE', to impart. A good child loves to *confide* his secrets to his mother.

FIDEL'ITY, faithfulness. What *fidelity* Friday showed to his master, Robinson Crusoe.

CONFIDENCE, trust. The name Fido, which is frequently given to dogs, shows what *confidence* is placed in them.

64. *Fi'go*, (*fix'um*,) I fix, I fasten.

PRE'FIX, a syllable placed before the root. The *prefix*, root, and *suffix* assist us very much in finding the meaning of a word.

SUF'FIX, a syllable placed after a root.

65. *Fil'ius*, a son. *Fil'ia*, a daughter.

FIL'IAL, pertaining to a son or a daughter. Among the Chinese, there is no worse crime than a failure in *filial* duties.

66. *Fir'mus*, strong.

AFFIRM', to assert. A witness in court is allowed to *af-firm*.

CONFIRM', establish. Historians do not *confirm* the story of George Washington and his hatchet.

INFIRM', feeble. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, though very *infirm*, lived to see the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.

FIRM, stable; not easily moved. The foundations for the East River bridge were made very *firm*.

67. *Flam'ma*, a flame.

INFLAME', irritate. Angry words *inflamm* the passions, but a soft answer turns away wrath.

INFLAM'MABLE, easily set on fire. Petroleum is so very *inflammable*, that it should be used with great care.

68. *Flec'to*, (*flex'um*,) I bend.

REFLECT', to bend back. The moon is able to *reflect* the rays of the sun.

FLEX'IBLE, pliable. When we want a *flexible* tube for water or gas, we use India-rubber.

69. *Fli'go, (flic'tum,)* I beat, I dash.

AFFLICT', to trouble. In the Revolution, nothing seemed to *afflict* the patriots so much as Arnold's treason.

AFFLIC'TION, suffering. In Eastern countries, the leprosy is a terrible *affliction*.

70. *Flu'o, (flux'um,)* I flow.

IN'FLUX, a flowing in. There was a great *influx* of visitors in Philadelphia to *attend* the Centennial International Exposition.

FLU'ENCY, readiness of speech. He spoke with such *fluency*, that it was a pleasure to hear him.

FLU'ID, anything which flows. Water is a *fluid*, but cold will make it a solid.

CON'FLUENCE, a junction of streams. New York is situated at the *confluence* of the Hudson and East Rivers.

SUPER'FLUOUS, more than enough. As he had some *superfluous* clothing, he gave it to the poor.

71. *For'ma,* form, shape, beauty.

DEFORM', injure the shape of. Stand erect, frequently expand the chest, and do not *deform* the body by stooping.

TRANSFORM', to change. Fairy stories pretend that a fairy has power to *transform* a pumpkin into a fine coach.

PERFORM', do (31).

REFORM', to reclaim (30).

72. *For'tis,* brave, strong.

FOR'TIFY, to strengthen by forts, etc. Washington determined to *fortify* Dorchester Heights; and the British had to leave Boston in 1776.

FOR'TITUDE, courage. A little boy bore the setting of a broken leg with great *fortitude*. When told that it

was badly set, he replied, " You must set it again ; I want it right."

73. *Fran'go, (frac'tum,)* I break.

FRAC'TURE, a breaking. The bones of children are so soft that a *fracture* is easily cured.

FRAG'MENT, a broken part. When the gun burst, a *fragment* lodged in his eye.

FRAC'TION, one or more parts of a whole number (22).

74. *Fra'ter,* a brother.

FRATER'NAL, brotherly. Among the sons of Jacob, Reuben seemed the only one who had any *fraternal* feeling for Joseph.

FRATER'NITY, brotherhood. The dogs of St. Bernard have been kept by a *fraternity* of monks, for nearly one thousand years, to rescue travellers lost in the snow.

75. *Fraus, (frau'dis,)* deceit, fraud.

FRAUD'ULENT, cheating. A *fraudulent* act may seem to succeed, but punishment is sure to come some time.

DEFRAUD', to cheat. How much trouble would be saved, if no one was willing to *defraud* another.

76. *Frons, (fron'tis,)* the forehead.

CONFRONT', to meet face to face. Washington, hearing that the British were marching on Philadelphia, hastened to *confront* them at Brandywine.

FRONT'ISPIECE, a picture facing the title-page. When a book lies open, the *frontispiece* is on the left hand.

77. *Fu'gio, (fu'gitum,)* I flee.

FU'GITIVE, one who flees. While An'drocles was a *fugitive*, hiding in the woods, he took *refuge* in a cave. A lion came to him, suffering dreadfully with a thorn in his foot.

REF'UGE, shelter. It is dangerous to take *refuge* under a tree, in a thunder-storm.

78. *Fun'do*, (*fu'sum*,) I pour.

INFUSE', to instil. Washington tried to *infuse* fresh spirit and energy into his troops.

FU'SION, state of being dissolved by heat. For the *fusion* of an iron kettle, great heat is necessary; but a silver spoon will melt if you drop it in a coal fire.

FU'SIBLE, capable of being melted. There are more than fifty metals; they are all *fusible*.

79. *Gla'dius*, a sword.

GLAD'IATOR, one who fought with wild beasts for the amusement of the Romans. An'drocles, having been a *gladiator*, ventured to take the paw of the lion in his hand, and to *extract* the thorn.

80. *Gra'dior*, (*gres'sus*,) I go step by step.

DEGRADES', debases. The use of low, vulgar language always *degrades* the character.

RET'ROGRADE, backward. Sometimes a division of an army makes a *retrograde* movement to deceive the enemy.

TRANSGRES'SION, violation. When a law is made, there is always a punishment fixed upon for its *transgression*.

81. *Gra'num*, a grain of corn.

GRAN'ARY, a storehouse for grain. Have you read the story of Bishop Hatto, who would rather keep the corn in his *granary*, than sell it at a low price.

GRANIV'OROUS, eating grain. Rats are *granivorous*; in the course of a year, they destroy an immense amount of *grain*.

GRAIN, the seed of plants, such as corn, wheat, etc.

82. *Gra'tus*, grateful, pleasing.

GRAT'ITUDE, thankfulness. Do you think the lion felt any *gratitude* to An'drocles for *extracting* the thorn?

GRATE'FUL, thankful. The lion was so *grateful* to An'drocles, that they lived in the woods together, sharing the products of the chase.

83. *Gra'vis*, heavy, grievous.

GRIEV'OUS, mournful. It was *grievous* to witness the distress of the people in India during the famine.

GRAV'ITY, attraction. All bodies have *gravity*, or the power to attract other bodies; it is gravity which causes everything to fall to the earth.

84. *Ha'lo*, I breathe.

INHALE', breathe in. We *exhale* and *inhale* many times in a minute.

EXHALE', breathe out.

85. *Hæ'reo*, I stick.

ADHERE', to stick to. It is easy enough to form good resolutions, the difficulty is to *adhere* to them.

COHERE', stick together. In solid bodies, such as wood, iron, etc., the particles *cohere* firmly.

86. *Ho'mo*, a man.

HU'MAN, belonging to mankind. Is it not wonderful, that *human* beings can delight in seeing a man fight with a lion?

INHU'MAN, barbarous. What can be more *inhuman* than a bull-fight, or a fight between a man and a lion?

87. *Ho'nor*, honor.

HON'ORARY, conferring honor. *Honorary* titles, such as D. D., Doctor of Divinity, M. A., Master of Arts, are given by colleges to noted men.

HON'OR, revere (45).

88. *Hu'mus*, the ground.

EXHUME', to disinter. Charles II. gave orders to *exhume* the body of Oliver Cromwell.

HUMID'ITY, dampness. Many flowers flourish in England on account of the *humidity* of the climate.

89. *Idem*, the same.

IDEN'TICAL, the same. The *identical* camp-chest, used by Washington in the Revolution, was exhibited in the Centennial Exposition.

90. *In'sula*, an island.

IN'SULAR, belonging to an island. Commerce and manufactures are very important to England on account of her *insular* position.

ISL'ANDS, portions of land surrounded by water. One hundred years ago, the people of the Sandwich *Islands* worshipped idols.

91. *Ja'cio*, (*jac'tum*,) I throw.

AB'JECT, mean. The use of ardent spirits has brought many respectable men to *abject* poverty.

CONJECT'URED, guessed. When the riddle was given, some *conjectured* one thing and some another, but none guessed the answer.

DEJEC'TION, lowness of spirits. He felt great *dejection* because he could get no work.

PROJ'ECT, design. The *project* of a submarine telegraph was regarded by many as impracticable.

REJECT'ED, refused. He was *rejected* because his application was written and spelled badly.

92. *Jun'go*, (*junc'tum*,) I join.

AD'JUNCT, anything joined. An adjective is an *adjunct* of a noun, because it is joined to it.

JUNC'TION, union. New York is situated at the *junction* of the Hudson and East Rivers.

93. Jus'tus, just.

ADJUST', to set right. Each one must *adjust* the microscope to suit his own eye.

INJUS'TICE, want of justice. Much of the trouble with the Indians is caused by the *injustice* done to them.

INJU'RIOUS, hurtful. Careless study is very *injurious* to the mind.

94. La'tus, broad.

LAT'ITUDE, distance from the equator either north or south. Places in the same *latitude* have summer at the same time.

DILATE', to expand. If you watch the eyes of a cat, as it enters a dark room, you can see them *dilate*.

95. Le'go, (lec'tum,) I gather, I read.

LEG'IBLE, that can be read. The most important thing in writing is to have it *legible*.

LES'SON, (les'sn,) anything to be learned. Try to have your *lesson* perfect every day.

LE'GEND, a narrative that is not certain to be true. Have you ever read the *legend* of Bishop Hatto and the rats?

COLLECT', to gather together. Be careful to *collect* all the waste paper.

RECOLLECT', remember. There was once a man so forgetful, that he could not *recollect* his own name.

IN'TELLECT, understanding. To read good books improves the *intellect*.

96. Li'ber, free.

LIB'ERATE, to set free. An'drocles had long desired to *liberate* himself from slavery, and now he was free, roaming as he pleased in the woods.

LIB'ERTY, freedom (108).

97. Li'ber, (lib'ri,) a book.

LI'BRARY, a collection of books. The Lenox *Library*

in New York has a fine collection of books on American History.

98. *Li'go, (liga'tum,)* I bind.

LIG'AMENT, a strong substance uniting two bones. In what joint of meat can you see a ball and socket-joint and the *ligament*?

99. *Lin'ea*, a line. *Li'num*, flax.

LIN'EN, cloth made of flax. A great deal of fine *linen* is manufactured in Ireland.

LINE, a slender cord. To fish with hook and *line* is called angling.

DELIN'EATE, to draw. Benjamin West was very young when he tried to *delineate* the portrait of his niece.

LIN'EAMENT, feature. Every *lineament* was so correct that his mother exclaimed, "Why, that's our little Sally."

LIN'EAR, pertaining to a line. To measure length, or breadth, or thickness, we use *linear*, or Long Measure.

RECTILIN'EAR, having straight lines. A blackboard is *rectilinear*; the edge of a plate or of a saucer is *curvilinear*.

CURVILIN'EAR, having curved lines.

100. *Lit'era*, a letter.

OBLIT'ERATE, to rub out. It does not take long for the waves to *obliterate* every mark made on the sand.

LIT'ERAL, exact to the letter. It requires close *attention* to make a *literal* copy of anything.

ILLIT'ERATE, ignorant. Formerly, the kings of England were so *illiterate* that they could not read.

101. *Lo'cus*, a place.

LOCAL'ITY, place. It is very interesting to visit a *locality* which history has made famous.

LO'CATE, to place. The Dutch settlers decided to *locate* themselves at Manhattan Island, in 1614.

LOCOMO'TION, the power of moving from place to place.

Most animals have *locomotion*, but the oyster is often fastened to a rock.

DIS'LOCATE, to put out of place (especially a joint). To *dislocate* a bone often causes more pain than to break it.

102. *Lu'na*, the moon.

LU'NACY, madness. People used to think that insanity was caused by the moon, so they called it *lunacy*.

LU'NATIC, an insane person. When George III. became a *lunatic*, the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent.

LU'NAR, pertaining to the month. A *lunar* month is the time that it takes the moon to go around the earth.

103. *Mag'nus*, great.

MAG'NIFY, make great. When we *magnify* the dust on a butterfly's wing, we find it to be beautiful feathers.

MAG'NITUDE, greatness. The *magnitude* of the earth is wonderful, but the sun is about one and a quarter million times larger.

MAGNAN'IMOUS, of noble mind. When the lion came into the arena, he sprang upon An'drocles; but as soon as he recognized his friend, he was too *magnanimous* to hurt him.

MAJOR'ITY, more than half. In voting for the President of the United States, if no person have a *majority*, the House of Representatives elects the President.

104. *Ma'lus*, evil, bad.

MALEV'OLENT, wishing evil to others. The Indians were not *malevolent* towards the Plymouth settlers, but treated them kindly.

MAL'ICE, ill-will. Washington never exhibited *malice* towards his enemies.

105. *Ma'nus*, the hand.

MAN'UAL, performed by the hand. Before the *invention* of printing in 1420, all books were made by *manual* labor.

MANUFAC'TORY, a place where something is made. The Lyons silk is not generally made in a large *manufactory*, but in the home of the weaver.

MAN'USCRIPT, something written by the hand. In preparing *manuscript* for the printer, write only on one side of the paper.

MANUMIT', to set free. When the master of An'drocles saw the gratitude of the lion to his slave, he determined to *manumit* him.

MAINTAIN', to support. The son labored hard to *maintain* his mother.

106. *Ma'ter*, a mother.

MATER'NAL, pertaining to a mother. Cornelia, a Roman *matron*, when asked what jewels she had, pointed with *maternal* affection to her sons, saying, "These are my jewels."

MA'TRON, an elderly married woman.

MAT'RICIDE, the murder of a mother. The Emperor Nero was guilty of *matricide*, and many other crimes.

107. *Me'mor*, mindful.

REMEM'BER, to keep in mind. If you are not able to *remember* the question, to which the following lines are an answer, *refer* to page 38.

" I fly far away,
The first cold day,
And till summer I stay."

MEM'ORY, remembrance. The *memory* of the just is blessed.

MEMO'RIAL, anything intended to keep something in re-

membrance. Queen Victoria erected a beautiful monument, as a *memorial* of Prince Albert.

MEM'ORIZE, to learn by heart. The more we strive to *memorize*, the easier it becomes.

108. Mit'to, (mis'sum,) I send.

ADMIT', to let in. Open the windows to *admit* fresh air into the room.

EMIT', to send out. Volcanoes are burning mountains, which *emit* lava, ashes, stones, etc.

SUBMIT', to yield. If a pupil refuses to *submit* to the rules of the school, it is the duty of the Principal to *expel* him.

TRANSMIT', to send from one person or place to another. The Constitution of the United States was formed to *transmit* the blessings of *liberty* to posterity, and to *promote* the general welfare.

ADMIT'TANCE, entrance. As soon as the soldiers gained *admittance* to Stony Point in 1779, they were to cry, "The fort is ours."

ADMIS'SION, entrance. As soon as the soldiers, etc.

PERMIS'SION, leave. For a long time, foreigners could not get *permission* to enter China.

PERMIT', allow (49).

109. Mons, (mon'tis,) a mountain.

MOUNT, a hill. Clingman's Peak is the highest *mount* east of the Rocky Mountains.

SURMOUNT', to overcome. Palissy, the potter, had to *surmount* great difficulties before he succeeded in making even a plate.

AMOUNT', sum. One cent a day is a small *amount*, but at compound interest it would be \$100 in less than twenty years.

MOUNT'AIN, a high hill (2).

110. *Mo'veo, (mo'tum,)* I move.

COMMOT'ION, tumult. What sort of a *commotion* do you think there was in 1776, when the British entered New York?

PROMO'TION, advancement. His *promotion* was due to his honesty and industry.

REMOTE', not near. Before the *invention* of the telegraph, it took a long time to get news from *remote* places.

REMOV'AL, change of place. The *removal* of the seat of government from New York to Philadelphia was in 1790, and from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800.

MOVE'MENT, change of place. In the spring of 1778, Washington was at Valley Forge, watching every *movement* of the British in Philadelphia.

PROMO'TIVE, tending to advance. Air, exercise, regular habits, and hard study are *promotive* of health.

PROMOTE', to advance (108).

111. *Mul'tus*, many.

MUL'TITUDE, a great many. When the lion crouched at the feet of An'drocles and licked his hands, the vast *multitude* cheered again and again.

MUL'TIPLY, to take one quantity as often as there are units in another quantity. To *multiply* by 50, *annex* two ciphers to the multiplicand and divide by 2.

MULTIPLICA'TION, the act of taking one quantity as many times as there are units in another quantity. To divide by a *fraction*, *invert* the divisor and proceed as in *multiplication*.

112. *Na'vis*, a ship.

NA'VAL, pertaining to vessels. The French, with a *naval* force, aided Washington in the taking of Yorktown, 1781.

NAV'IGABLE, passable by ships. The Hudson is *navigable* for schooners to Troy, 166 miles.

NAVIGA'TION, act of navigating. Without the compass, the *navigation* of the ocean would be impossible.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, the act of going around in a ship. The *circumnavigation* of the earth proves that the earth is round.

113. *Nec'to*, (*nex'um*,) I tie or bind.

CONNECT', to unite. It is proposed to make a tunnel under the Straits of Dover, to *connect* England and France.

ANNEXA'TION, the act of annexing. The *annexation* of Texas to the United States caused the Mexican War.

CONNEC'TION, the act of uniting. The *connection* of England and the United States, by means of the Atlantic telegraph, was accomplished in 1858.

ANNEX', add at the end (111).

114. *Pa'ter*, a father. *Pat'ria*, one's native country.

PATER'NAL, pertaining to a father. David's lament at the death of Absalom is a beautiful expression of *paternal* affection.

PA'TRON, one who protects. Prince Albert was the kind *patron* of many poor artists.

EXPA'TRIATE, to banish from one's country. It is customary in Russia to *expatriate* a person for a trifling offense.

115. *Pe'llo*, (*pul'sum*,) I drive.

IMPEL', to drive forward. We use coal to *impel* cars, compress cotton, and transport goods to foreign countries.

REPEL', to drive back. Cuckoos *intrude* upon any nest whose occupants dare not venture to *repel* the intruder.

COMPEL', force. Columbus feared that his men would *compel* him to go back.

EXPUL'SION, act of driving out. The *expulsion* of the Moors from Spain took place the same year that America was discovered.

COMPUL'SORY, constraining. In Prussia, education is *compulsory*; children must go to school.

REPUL'SIVE, forbidding. The Zulus, in the south of Africa, are said to be tall and handsome, and not at all *repulsive*.

EXPEL', to drive out (108).

116. *Pes*, (*pe'dis*,) a foot.

BI'PED, an animal with two feet. A monkey is not a *biped*, but a quadrumane; that is, an animal with four hands.

QUAD'RUPED, an animal with four feet. A monkey is not a *quadruped*, but a quadrumane.

PEDES'TRIAN, one who goes afoot. Bayard Taylor, our late Minister to Germany, was noted as a *pedestrian*.

EX'PEDITE, to hasten. Everything was done to *expedite* the work on Dorchester Heights, in 1776.

IMPED'IMENT, hindrance. Want of attention is the great *impediment* in the road to learning.

117. *Plus*, more.

PLURAL'ITY, a greater number. In the election in 1824, General Jackson had a *plurality* of votes, but no one had a majority.

PLU'RAL, designating two or more. The *plural* number is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular.

PLUS, more. Two *plus* three equals five is written thus; $2 + 3 = 5$.

118. *Po'no*, (*pos'itum*,) I put or place.

DEPOSE', to put from. Charles I. hoped that, if Parliament determined to *depose* him, the King of France would *interpose* and *prevent* it.

INTERPOSE', interfere.

TRANSPOSE', to change the place of. We are very apt to *transpose* the *e* and the *i* in such words as niece, siege, and believe.

COMPOS'URE, calmness. To bear disappointments and trials with *composure* is one mark of a great mind.

POSIT'ION, situation (8).

OPPOSE', resist (60).

119. *Por'to*, I carry.

PORT'ABLE, easily carried. Soldiers on the march must cook in such utensils as are *portable*, and sleep in a *tent*.

PORTFO'LIO, a case for loose papers. When going out to sketch, it is very convenient to have a *portfolio*.

IMPORT', to bring into a country. The United States used to *import* many articles which they now *export*.

EXPORT', send out of a country.

TRANSPORT', to carry (115).

120. *Pre'mo*, (*pres'sum*,) I press.

COMPRESS'IBLE, yielding to pressure. Cotton is so *compressible*, that with little *pressure*, a large package can be made into a small one.

PRESS'URE, the act of pressing.

IMPRES'SION, a mark made by pressure. Robinson Crusoe, in the *solitude* of his island, was startled when he saw the *impression* of a man's foot on the sand.

EXPRES'SION, lively representation of meaning. To read with *expression*, it is necessary to understand what is read.

COMPRESS', to press together (115).

121. *Re'go*, (*rec'tum*,) I direct, I rule. *Rec'tus*, right.

CORRECT', right. Her answer was *correct*.

INCORRECT', wrong. The example is *incorrect*; please to perform it again.

RECTIFY, to set right. She tried to *rectify* the mistake, but it was too late.

ERECT', upright. The doctor said she would injure her health, if she did not stand *erect*.

REGULAR, according to rule. The writing was so *regular*, that it looked beautiful.

RECTOR, a pastor. All the congregation loved their *Rector*.

INCORRIGIBLE, bad beyond correction. *Incorrigible* boys will soon go to destruction.

122. *Ri'deo*, (*ri'sum*,) I laugh.

DERISION, ridicule. When, in 1791, a *specimen* of anthracite coal was brought from the mines, people treated with *derision* the idea that it would burn.

RIDICULE, to deride. It is unkind to *ridicule* the aged, the infirm, or the poor.

RIDICULOUS, laughable. The *ridiculous* antics of the monkeys made the children laugh.

123. *Ri'vus*, a stream.

RIVER, a stream. The right bank of a *river* is on the right hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of the stream.

RIVULET, a little stream. The mighty Amazon at its beginning is only a *rivulet*, or a tiny *rill*.

RILL, a little stream.

ARRIVE', come. The Puritans did not *arrive* at Plymouth until Dec. 21, 1620.

DERIVE', deduce. We *derive* a great many words from the root, Ago.

124. *Ro'ta*, a wheel.

ROTARY, turning like a wheel. The earth turns round on

its axis once in 24 hours; this is called its *rotary* motion.

ROTA'TION, the act of turning like a wheel. The *rotation* of the earth makes the change of day and night.

ROTE, saying things over without attending to the meaning.

A parrot or a magpie learns to say many things by *rote*.

125. *Rup'tum*, to break.

ABRUPT', unconnected. George III., King of England, showed that he was insane by his *abrupt* answers.

ERUP'TION, a breaking out. The city of Pompeii (pom-pa'-yee) was destroyed by an *eruption* of Mt. Vesuvius, 1800 years ago.

CORRUPT', unsound. Perhaps the *salt* in the sea prevents it from becoming *corrupt*.

INTERRUPT', to break into. It is not polite to *interrupt* any one who is speaking.

126. *Rus*, (*ru'ris*), the country.

RU'RAL, belonging to the country. It was a *rural* scene, and a *rustic* bridge added much to its beauty.

RUS'TIC, belonging to the country.

RUS'TICATE, to reside in the country. It is delightful, in the summer, to leave the city and *rusticate* in the mountains.

127. *Sal*, salt.

SAL'ARY, yearly wages. The *salary* of the President of the United States is \$50,000.

SALINE', containing salt. Cattle and deer will go a long distance to find a *saline* spring.

SALT, an article used for seasoning (125).

128. *Sa'tis*, enough.

SAT'ISFY, to give as much as is desired. To *satisfy* the desire for salt, great quantities are found in the earth.

SATISFAC'TION, state of being satisfied. We feel great *satisfaction* in a thing when we have done it well.
 SA'TIATED, filled to the full. When the lion is *satiated* with food, he lies down to sleep in his den.

129. *Scan'do, (scan'sum,)* I climb.

ASCEND', to mount. It is very fatiguing to *ascend* or to *descend* Mont Blanc.

DESCEND', to go down.

DESCEND'ANT, one who descends (the opposite of ancestor). Queen Victoria is a *descendant* of William the Conqueror.

130. *Scri'bo, (scrip'tum,)* I write.

DESCRIPTION, the act of describing. No *description* or picture can give a correct idea of the cataract of Niagara.

MAN'USCRIPT, that which is written by the hand. Before the invention of printing, all books were in *manuscript*.

PRESCRIBE', to give a rule of conduct. All that the teacher thinks necessary to *prescribe*, the scholars should cheerfully obey.

SUBSCRIBE', to sign with one's own hand. When Charles Carroll came forward to *subscribe* the Declaration of Independence, some one said, "There are so many of your name, that they won't know which one to hang." He immediately wrote, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

DESCRIBE', to give an account of. We are able to *describe* a thing much better, if we have seen it.

131. *Ser'vio, (ser'vitum,)* I serve.

SERV'ANT, one who serves. When King Richard was a captive in some unknown prison, his faithful *servant* never rested till he found him.

SERV'ICE, kindness rendered. The lion had not forgotten the *service* rendered to him by An'drocles.

SERV'ITUDE, slavery. The master was so pleased with the affection shown by the lion, that he released An'drocles from *servitude*.

132. Sis'to or Sto, (sta'tum,) I stand.

RESIST', to withstand. Steel has power to *resist* a greater strain than iron.

STATE, condition. The soldiers at Valley Forge were in a *state* of great *destitution*.

DESTITU'TION, poverty.

STAT'URE, the height of a person. In answer to some remarks on his small *stature*, Dr. Watts said :

" Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with a span,
I must be measured by my soul :
The mind 's the standard of the man."

ARREST', to stop. The police tried to *arrest* the thief.

ASSIST', to help. "I can manage very well," said the mother, "because my children love to *assist* me."

CON'STANT, continual. A *constant* dropping of water will wear away a stone.

DES'TITUTE, needy. We must pity the *destitute*.

DIS'TANT, far off. With a telescope we can see *distant* objects.

OB'STACLE, obstruction. If there is no *obstacle* in the way, we can see distant objects with a telescope.

SUBSTAN'TIAL, solid. Do not go on the ice ; it is not *substantial* enough to bear you.

ASSIST', help (64).

ASSIST'ANCE, aid ; support (148).

133. Sol'idus, solid.

SOLID'IFY, to make solid. Cold is required to *solidify* water, and heat to change it to vapor.

SOL'ID, firm. The foundations of the East River bridge are very *solid*.

134. *So'lus*, alone.

DES'OLATE, lonely. How *desolate* it must have been for Robinson Crusoe in his *solitary* life on the island.

SOL'ITARY, not having company.

SOL'ITUDE, loneliness. To some minds, *solitude* has great attractions.

135. *Spe'cio*, (*spec'tum*,) I look, I see.

CONSPIC'UOUS, easily seen. When you are travelling near Washington, the most *conspicuous* object is the Capitol.

DESPISE', to look down upon. It is very wicked to *despise* the poor.

EXPECT'ED, looked for. The long *expected* visitor at last arrived.

RESPECT', regard. We ought to pay great *respect* to the aged.

RESPECT'ABLE, worthy of regard. Once he was *respectable*, but now he is a drunkard.

SPECTA'TOR, one who looks on. The ball struck a *spectator*.

SUSPECT', to have a suspicion. The master had reason to *suspect* that his clerk robbed him.

SPEC'IMEN, a sample (122).

136. *Spí'ro*, (*spira'tum*,) I breathe.

SPIR'ITUAL, not bodily. Our *spiritual* nature lives after the body dies.

CONSPIRE', agree together. Bad men *conspire* to do what is wrong.

EXPIRED', ceased to breathe. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two ex-Presidents, *expired* on the 4th of July, 1826.

PERSPIRE', to send out moisture through the skin. It makes one *perspire* to run fast in hot weather.

TRANSPIRED', became known. They intended to keep it a secret, but in some way it *transpired*.

137. Stru'o, (struc'tum,) I build, I construct.

CONSTRUCT', to form. The boy was so skilful, that he was able to *construct* a beautiful model with his knife.

INSTRUCT', to teach. Teachers love to *instruct* their scholars.

IN'STRUMENT, a tool. The dentist used an *instrument* to extract the tooth.

OBSTRUCT', to hinder. A wicked boy put a rail on the track, to *obstruct* the car.

DESTROY', lay waste. Fires *destroy* a great deal of property.

DESTRUCT'ION, ruin. A tornado may last but a few minutes, and yet cause immense *destruction* of property.

138. Tan'go, (tac'tum,) I touch.

CON'TACT, a touching. If you bring a magnet in *contact* with a needle, you will see the needle adhere to the magnet.

TAN'GIBLE, capable of being touched. All objects that can be perceived by the touch are *tangible*.

INTAN'GIBLE, not capable of being touched. We cannot perceive light by the touch, therefore it is *intangible*.

139. Ten'do, (ten'tum or tensum,) I stretch.

ATTEND'ANTS, servants. The *attendants* of the king watched him till he died.

CONTEND', to strive. It is foolish to *contend* about trivial things.

EXTEND', to reach. The awning was not large enough to *extend* to the curbstone.

EXTENT', size. The wind spread out the flag to its full *extent*.

INTEN'TION, design. Cromwell's *intention* was to come to America, but the king prevented his doing so.

PRETEND'ED, feigned. She *pretended* to be studying, but the teacher knew she was reading a story.

TENT, a covering stretched on poles (119).

ATTENT'IVE, heedful (48).

ATTEND', to be present at (70).

ATTEN'TION, application (100).

140. *Ter'ra*, the earth.

MEDITERRA'NEAN, a sea south of Europe. The ancients gave the name *Mediterranean*, because they thought it was the middle of the earth.

SUBTERRA'NEAN, under the surface of the earth. The water in wells generally comes from *subterranean* springs.

141. *Tra'ho*, (*trac'tum*,) I draw.

ATTRACT'ED, drawn to. The flies were *attracted* to the molasses.

CONTRACTS', makes smaller. Cold *contracts* bodies; heat expands them.

EXTRACT', to draw out. An'drocles was able to *extract* the thorn from the lion's foot.

POR'TRAIT, a likeness. An excellent *portrait* of Queen Victoria was painted by Sully, an American artist.

TRACT, a quantity of land. When Lafayette visited the United States, in 1824, Congress gave him a large *tract* of land in Florida.

SUBTRACT', deduct. *Subtract* 1 mill from \$1,000,000, and tell me what is left.

ATTRACT'IVE, engaging. The green banks and flowery forests were so *attractive*, that they called it Florida.

PROTRACT', to prolong. After the surrender at Yorktown, in 1781, it seemed useless to *protract* the war.

CONTRACT', to make smaller (40).

EXTRACT'ING, drawing out (82).

142. *Trib'uo, (tribu'tum,)* I give.

CONTRIB'UTE, to give a part. If all are willing to *con-tribute* a little, the amount can soon be made up.

RETRIBU'TION, requital. The *retribution* for terrible crimes may be long delayed, but it is sure to come.

TRIB'UTE, something given to secure peace. When the Romans conquered a nation, they generally required an annual *tribute*.

143. *Tru'do, (tru'sum,)* I thrust.

OBTRUDE', to thrust in. Cuckoos are accustomed to *ob-trude* themselves wherever they can find a nest.

PROTRUDE', to thrust out. In a prairie-dog village, do not be surprised to see a rattlesnake *protrude* its head.

INTRUDE', thrust one's self in (115).

INTRUD'ER, one who thrusts himself in (115).

144. *Ve'nio, (ven'tum,)* I come.

AV'ENUE, a street. The President occupies the White House on Pennsylvania *Avenue*.

CONVENE', to assemble. The President has power to *con-vene* Congress.

CONVEN'IENT, suitable. I have some important business for you to transact, if it is *convenient* for you to attend to it.

EVENT', circumstance. The success of the Atlantic Telegraph was a wonderful *event*.

INVENT', to devise. A little boy watched the steam lifting the lid of a kettle, and it enabled him to *invent* the steam-engine.

VENT'URE, to dare. The boy determined to *venture*, although the bridge was not safe.

CONVENE', to assemble. President Van Buren, hoping to *avert* some evils, determined to **convene** Congress.

INTERVENE', come between. More than three months **intervene** between the election and the inauguration of a President of the United States.

INVENT'ION, the making of that which did not exist before (105).

INVENT'OR, one who invents (31).

PREVENT', hinder (118).

145. *Ver'to, (ver'sum,)* I turn.

AD'VERSARY, an enemy. The Indian tries to conquer an **adversary** by stratagem.

AVER'SION, dislike. Do not speak evil of a person to whom you feel any **aversion**.

CONVERSE', to talk familiarly. The children went to **converse** with the teacher.

DIVER'SION, amusement. Study in school-hours; leave all kinds of **diversion** till recess.

INVERT', turn upside down. If you **invert** a jug of molasses, it will not run out so fast as if you turn it on the side.

CONVERT', to change from one state to another. Many and **diverse** operations are needed to **convert** a bar of iron into a needle.

DI'VERSE, different.

TRAV'ERSE, to cross in travelling (41).

AVERT', to turn aside (144).

146. *Ve'rus,* true.

VER'IFY, to prove to be true. He brought witnesses to **verify** all his statements.

VER'ITY, truth. Let all your statements be marked by **verity**.

VER'DICT, decision. The jury gave a **verdict** that the boy was guilty.

VER'ITABLE, genuine. The *veritable* cradle brought over in the Mayflower was shown in the Centennial Exposition.

147. *Vīdeo, (vī'sum,)* I see.

VIS'IBLE, apparent. Very minute objects become *visible* with a microscope.

VIS'ITOR, one who makes a visit. The long expected *visitor* at last arrived.

VIEW, to look at. We must use a telescope to *view* distant objects.

EV'IDENT, apparent. It is *evident* that heat makes bodies larger; this is shown by boiling water lifting the lid of the kettle.

PRU'DENT, careful. We may all learn a lesson from the *prudent* little ants, which *provide* their meat in the summer.

PROVIDE', prepare.

INVIS'IBLE, not to be seen. The stars are shining in the daytime, but the light of the sun makes them *invisible*.

SURVEY', to look upon. Washington was able to *survey* the battle of Long Island from a house in New York.

148. *Vo'co, (voca'tum,)* I call.

INVOKE', to call upon. "Let us *invoke* Divine assistance, and then we shall succeed," said Benjamin Franklin in the Convention.

VO'CAL, by the voice. Great attention is paid to *vocal* music in Germany.

VOCATION, profession. A teacher's *vocation* is a very pleasant one.

VOW'EL, one of the letters. A *vowel* can be sounded without the aid of a consonant.

VOCIF'EROUS, noisy. An auctioneer must have a strong *voice*, to be able to make such *vociferous* cries.

VOICE, sound uttered by the mouth.

149. *Vo'lo*, I will, I wish.

BENEV'OLENCE, desire to do good. The *benevolence* of the rich leads them to build asylums, hospitals, etc.

MALEV'OLENCE, ill-will. The *malevolence* that Arnold felt was probably caused by his trial in Philadelphia.

VOLUNTEER', to offer one's services. Putnam was the first to *volunteer* to enter the cave and destroy the wolf.

150. *Vol'vo*, (*volu'tum*,) I roll.

REVOLVES', rolls round on its axis. The earth *revolves* once in twenty-four hours.

REVOLU'TION, an entire change in government. Before the *Revolution*, we were governed by laws made in England.

VOL'UME, a book. In olden times, books were written on a long sheet and were rolled up; so we still call a book a *volume*.

151. *Vo'ro*, I devour.

DEVOUR', to eat greedily. It is astonishing to see the amount of meat that the *carnivorous* animals at the Zoological Garden are able to *devour*.

CARNIV'OROUS, eating flesh.

OMNIV'OROUS, eating everything. Some animals eat all kinds of food, and these are called *omnivorous*; others eat grain, and these are called *granivorous*; others eat grass, and these are called *graminivorous*.

GRANIV'OROUS, eating grain.

GRAMINIV'OROUS, eating grass or herbs.





PART III.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.



A prefix is a syllable placed *before* a root.

A suffix is a syllable placed *after* a root.

A root is the principal part of a word.

In the word *compressible*, **com** is the prefix; **pressum** is the root; **ible** is the suffix. In the word *invariable*, **in** is the prefix; **aro** is the root; **able** is the suffix.

PREFIXES.

1. **Ab**, with the form **a**, signifies *from* or *away*.

ABSOLVE', to loose *from*. SOLVO, I loose.

AVERT', to turn *away*. VERTO, (versum,) I turn.

2. **Ad**, with the forms **a**, **ac**, **af**, **ag**, **al**, **am**, **an**, **ap**, **ar**, **as**,
at, signifies *to*.

ADHERE', to stick *to*. HÆREO, (hæsum,) I stick.

ADJOIN', to join *to*. JUNGO, (junctum,) I join.

ADVERT', to turn *to*. VERTO, (versum,) I turn.

ACCEDE', to yield *to*. CEDO, (cessum,) I yield, I go.

ANNEX', to tie or bind *to*. NECTO, (nexum,) I tie or bind.

ATTRACT', to draw *to*. TRAHO, (tractum,) I draw.

3. **Ante** signifies *before*.

ANTECE'DENT, going *before*. CEDO, (cessum,) I yield, I go.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, one who lived *before* the flood. DILUVIUM, a flood.

4. Circum signifies *around* or *about*.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, a going *around* in a ship. NAVIS, a ship; AGO, (actum,) I do, I perform.

5. Con, with the forms **co, cog, col, com, cor**, signifies *with* or *together*.

CONTRACT', to draw *together*. TRAHO, (tractum,) I draw.

CONVOKE', to call *together*. VOCO, (vocatum,) I call.

CONNECT', to tie or bind *together*. NECTO, (nexum,) I tie or bind.

CONTRIB'UTE, to give *with* (others). TRIBUO, (tributum,) I give.

CONVENE', to come *together*. VENIO, (ventum,) I come.

COHERE', to stick *together*. HÆREO, (hæsum,) I stick.

COLLECT', to gather *together*. LEGO, (lectum,) I gather.

COMPRESS', to press *together*. PREMO, (pressum,) I press.

6. Contra signifies *against*; *contrary* to.

CONTRADICT', to speak *contrary* to. DICO, (dictum,) I say.

7. De signifies *down* or *from*.

DESCEND', to climb *down*. SCANDO, (scansum,) I climb.

DESCRIBE', to write *down*. SCRIBO, (scriptum,) I write.

DEPOSE', to put *down* or *from*. PONO, (positum,) I put.

DEPRESS', to press *down*. PREMO, (pressum,) I press.

8. Dis, with the forms **di, dif**, signifies *asunder*, *apart*, *away*; *not*.

DISTRIB'UTE, to give *away*. TRIBUO, (tributum,) I give.

DISPEL', to drive *away*. PELLO, (pulsum,) I drive.

DIVERT', to turn *away*. VERTO, (versum,) I turn.

DIGRESS', to go *apart* or *away* from the subject. GRADIOR, (gressus,) I go step by step.

DISOR'DERLY, *not* orderly.

DISTRACT', to draw *apart*. TRAHO, (tractum,) I draw.

9. Ex, with the forms **e, ec, ef,** signifies *out*.EXPORT', to carry *out*. PORTO, I carry.EXPEL', to drive *out*. PELLO, (pulsum,) I drive.EXHALE', to breathe *out*. HALO, I breathe.EXCLUDE', to shut *out*. CLAUDO or CLUDO, I shut.ERASE', to scrape or rub *out*. RADO, (rasum,) I shave or scrape.**10. Extra** signifies *beyond*.EXTRAOR'DINARY, *beyond* ordinary.**11. In,** with the forms **ig, il, im, ir, em, en,** signifies *in, on, into, not*.INHALE', to breathe *in*. HALO, I breathe.INFUSE', to pour *in*. FUNDO, (fusum,) I pour.INCORRECT', *not* right. RECTUS, right.IMPORT', to carry *in*. PORTO, I carry.IMPRESS', to press *on* or *upon*. PREMO, (pressum,) I press.**12. Inter** signifies *between, among*.INTERPOSE', to put or place *between*. PONO, (positum,) I put or place.INTERVENE', to come *between*. VENIO, (ventum,) I come.INTERCEDE', to go *between*. CEDO, (cessum,) I yield, I go.**13. Intro** signifies *within*.INTRODUCE', to lead *within*. DUCO, (ductum,) I lead.**14. Mis** signifies *wrong, erroneous*.MISCON'DUCT, *wrong* conduct. DUCO, (ductum,) I lead.MISSPELL', to spell *wrong*.**15. Non** signifies *not*.NON'SENSE, *not* sense.**16. Ob,** with the forms **o, obs, oc, of, op, os,** signifies *in the way, against, out*.OBTRUDE', to thrust *in the way*. TRUDO, (trusum,) I thrust.

OBJECT', to throw something *against*. JACIO, (jactum,) I throw.

OBSTRUCT', to place *in the way*. STRUO, (structum,) I build, I construct.

OFFEND', to strike *against*. FENDO, (fensum,) I strike.

OPPOSE', to place *against*. PONO, (positum,) I put, I place.

17. Per signifies *through, thoroughly*.

PER'FECTION, done *thoroughly*. FACIO, (factum,) I do, I make.

PEREN'NIAL, lasting *through* the year. ANNUS, a year.

18. Post signifies *after*.

POST'SCRIPT, something written *after*. SCRIBO, (scriptum,) I write.

POSTDILU'VIAN, one who lived *after* the flood. DILUVIUM, a flood.

19. Pre signifies *before*.

PRECEDE', to go *before*. CEDO, (cessum,) I yield, I go.

PRE'FIX, a syllable placed *before* a root. FIGO, (fixum,) I fix, I fasten.

PREDICT', to say or tell *before* the thing happens. DICO, (dictum,) I say.

20. Pro signifies *for, forth, forward; out*.

PROCEED', to go *forward*. CEDO, (cessum,) I yield, I go.

PROPEL', to drive *forward*. PELLO, (pulsum,) I drive.

PROTRACT', to draw *out*. TRAHO, (tractum,) I draw.

PROVOKE', to call *out*; to irritate. VOCO, (vocatum,) I call.

PRO'NOUN, a word standing *for* a noun.

21. Re signifies *back, again, anew*.

RECEDE', to go *back*. CEDO, (cessum,) I yield, I go.

REPRESS', to press *back*. PREMO, (pressum,) I press.

REPULSE', to drive *back*. PELLO, (pulsum,) I drive.

REPEL', to drive *back*. PELLO, (pulsum,) I drive.

REVIVE', to live *again*. VIVO, I live.

RECONSTRUCT', to build *again*. STRUO, (structum,) I build, I construct.

RENEW', to make new *again*.

REFORM', to form *anew*. FORMA, form, shape, beauty.

REFLECT', to bend *back*. FLECTO, (flexum,) I bend.

22. Retro signifies *backward*.

RET'ROGRADE, to go *backward*. GRADIOR, (gressus,) I go step by step.

23. Se signifies *aside, apart*.

SECLUDE', to shut *apart*. CLAUDE or CLUDO, I shut.

SECEDE', to go *apart* (from a party). CEDO, (cessum,) I yield, I go.

24. Semi signifies *half*.

SEM'I-CIRCLE, *half* a circle. CIRCUS, a circle.

SEM'I-ANNUAL, *half* yearly. ANNUS, a year.

25. Sub, with the forms **su, suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sur, sus**, signifies *under*.

SUBSCRIBE', to write one's name *under*. SCRIBO, (scriptum,) I write.

SUBTRACT', to draw from *under*; to take from. TRAHO, (tractum,) I draw.

SUBVERT', to turn *under*; to overthrow. VERTO, (versum,) I turn.

SUF'FIX, a syllable placed after a root. FIGO, (fixum,) I fix, I fasten.

26. Trans signifies *over, through, beyond*.

TRANSPORT', to carry *across* or *over*. PORTO, I carry.

TRANSFER', to bear *over* (to another). FERO, I bear, I carry.

TRANSACT', to do. AGO, (actum,) I do, I perform.

SUFFIXES.

1. Acy signifies *state of being*.

LU'NACY, the *state of being* a lunatic or madman. LUNA, the moon.

AC'CURACY, the *state of being* careful or accurate. CURA, care.

2. Age signifies *a collection of; an allowance for*.

BAG'GAGE, *a collection of* bags or bundles.

FO'LIAGE, *a collection of* leaves. FOLIUM, a leaf.

HERB'AGE, *a collection of* herbs.

WHARF'AGE, *an allowance for* the use of a wharf.

POR'TERAGE, *an allowance for* the porter. PORTO, I carry.

3. Al signifies *pertaining to; befitting; done by*.

FRATER'NAL, *pertaining to* a brother. FRATER, a brother.

MATER'NAL, *pertaining to* a mother. MATER, a mother.

RU'RAL, *pertaining to* the country. RUS, (ruris,) the country.

FIL'IAL, *befitting* a son or daughter. FILIUS, a son; FILIA, a daughter.

MAN'UAL, *done by* the hand. MANUS, the hand.

4. An, Ean, or Ian, signifies *one who or the person that; pertaining to*.

EUROPE'AN, *one who* belongs to Europe.

EPISCOPA'LIAN, *a person that* belongs to the Episcopal Church.

AR'TISAN, *one who* is skilful in his art. ARS, (artis,) art, skill.

VET'ERAN, *one who* has grown old in service. VETUS, (vet-eris,) old.

HU'MAN, *pertaining to* man. HOMO, a man.

5. Ance, Ancy, Ence, or Ency, signifies *act of; state of being; quality of being; ing.*

ACCEPT'ANCE, the *act of* taking. CAPIO, (captum,) I take.

CRE'DENCE, the *act of* believing. CREDO, I believe.

CUR'RENCY, the *state of being* current. CURRO, (cursum,) I run.

CLEM'ENCY, the *quality of being* merciful. CLEMENS, (clementis,) mild, merciful.

FLU'ENCY, a *flowing* (of words). FLUO, (fluxum,) I flow.

CON'FLUENCE, a *flowing* together. FLUO, (fluxum,) I flow.

6. Ant or Ent signifies *one who or the person that; being; ing.*

SERV'ANT, *one who* serves. SERVIO, I serve.

A'GENT, *one who* does (for another). AGO, (actum,) I do, I perform.

RE'GENT, *one who* rules for another. REGO, (rectum,) I direct, I rule.

DESCEND'ANT, *one who* is descended from another. SCANDO, (scansum,) I climb.

DOR'MANT, *sleeping*. DORMIO, (dormitum,) I sleep.

BENEV'OLENT, *wishing* well. BENE, good, well; VOLO, I wish.

7. Ar signifies *one who or the person that; like; of; belonging or pertaining to; having.*

LI'AR, *one who* lies.

BEG'GAR, *one who* begs.

CIR'CULAR, *like* a circle. CIRCULUS, a little circle.

LU'NAR, *pertaining to* the moon. LUNA, the moon.

IN'SULAR, *belonging to* an island. INSULA, an island.

AN'GULAR, *having* corners. ANGULUS, a corner.

8. Ard signifies *one who or the person that.*

DRUNK'ARD, *one who* gets drunk.

SLUG'GARD, *one who is sluggish.*

LAG'GARD, *one who lags or is late.*

9. Ary signifies *one who or the person that; the place where; the thing that.*

LI'BRARY, *the place where books are kept.* LIBER, (libri,) *a book.*

GRAN'ARY, *the place where grain is kept.* GRANUM, *a grain of corn.*

DI'ARY, *the thing that keeps an account of each day.* DIES, *a day.*

AUXIL'IARY, *pertaining to a helper.* AUXILIUM, *a helper.*

HON'ORARY, *pertaining to honor; conferring honor only.* HONOR, *honor.*

10. Ate signifies *one who or the person that; having; being; to make, to give, to put, or to take.*

GRAD'UATE, *one who has graduated.* GRADIOR, (gressus,) *I go step by step.*

CU'RATE, *one who has the care of a parish.* CURA, *care.*

PAS'SIONATE, *having passion.*

AN'IMATE, *to give life to.* ANIMA, *the life, the breath.*

INCAR'CERATE, *to put into prison.* CARCER, *a prison.*

DEO'RATE, *to give grace; to adorn.* DECOR, *grace.*

11. Ble signifies *that can be; worthy of; fit to be.*

AR'ABLE, *that can be ploughed or tilled.* ARO, *I plough.*

AU'DIBLE, *that can be heard.* AUDIO, *I hear.*

A'MIABLE, *worthy of being loved.* AMO, *I love.*

ED'IBLE, *fit to be eaten.* EDO, *I eat.*

CRED'IBLE, *worthy of belief.* CREDO, *I believe.*

LEG'IBLE, *that can be read.* LEGO, *I read.*

FLEX'IBLE, *that can be bent.* FLECTO, (flexum,) *I bend.*

VIS'IBLE, *that can be seen.* VIDEO, (visum,) *I see.*

12. Cle, Cule, or Ule, signifies *little; small*.

ANIMAL'CULE, a very *small* animal. ANIMA, the life, the breath.

13. Dom, the *place in which dominion is exercised*.

DUKE'DOM, the *place in which* a duke exercises dominion.

PRINCE'DOM, the *place in which* a prince exercises dominion.

14. Ean. See **An.**

15. Ee signifies *one who* or the *person that*.

ABSENTEE', *one who* is absent.

REFUGEE', *one who* flees. FUGIO, (fugitum,) I flee.

16. Eer or Ier signifies *one who* or the *person that*.

AUCTIONEER', *one who* sells at auction.

MOUNTAINEER', *one who* lives on a mountain. MONS, (montis,) a mountain.

CASHIER', *one who* attends to the cash.

17. En signifies *made of; to make*.

WOOD'EN, *made of* wood.

SHORT'EN, *to make* short.

18. Ence, Ency. See **Ance.**

19. Ent. See **Ant.**

20. Er signifies *one who* or the *person that; the thing which*.

TEACH'ER, *one who* teaches.

ARTIF'ICER, *one who* is skilful in his art. ARS, (artis,) art, skill.

FEND'ER, *the thing which* strikes off or defends from. FENDO, (fensum,) I strike.

21. Erly or Ern signifies *in the direction of*.

NORTH'ERLY, *in the direction of* the north.

SOUTH'ERN, *in the direction of* the south.

22. Et or Let signifies *little; small; young*.

CLOS'ET, a *small* private room. CLAUDO, (clausum,) I shut.

RIV'ULET, a *small* stream. RIVUS, a stream.

CYG'NET, a *young* swan.

23. Ful signifies *full of*.

CARE'FUL, *full of* care.

24. Fy signifies *to make*.

FOR'TIFY, *to make* strong. FORTIS, brave, strong.

MAG'NIFY, *to make* great. MAGNUS, great.

DIG'NIFY, *to make* worthy. DIGNUS, worthy.

CER'TIFY, *to make* certain. CERTUS, certain.

REC'TIFY, *to make* right. RECTUS, right.

25. Hood signifies *state of being*.

CHILD'HOOD, *state of being* a child.

26. Ian. See **An.**

27. Ic or Ical signifies *pertaining to*.

AQUAT'IC, *pertaining to* the water. AQUA, water.

LU'NATIC, *pertaining to* the moon; a maniac. LUNA, the moon.

MED'ICAL, *pertaining to* medicine.

28. Ice signifies *the thing that; the quality of being*.

JUS'TICE, *the thing that* is right. JUSTUS, just.

MAL'ICE, *the quality of being* evil or malicious. MALUS, evil, bad.

29. Id signifies *being; ing; the thing that*.

FER'VID, *being* hot. FERVEO, I boil, I am hot.

TIM'ID, *fearing*. TIMEO, I fear.

AC'RID, *being* sharp. ACRIS, sharp.

FLU'ID, *the thing that* flows. FLUO, (fluxum,) I flow.

30. Ier. See **Eer.**

31. Ile signifies *pertaining to; like; that may or can be easily.*

DUO'TILE, that *can be easily* drawn out (as wire). DUCO, (ductum,) I lead.

DOO'ILE, that *can be easily* taught. DOCEO, I teach.

FRAG'ILE, that *may be easily* broken. FRANGO, (fractum,) I break.

JU'VENILE, *pertaining to* youth. JUVENIS, young.

HOS'TILE, *pertaining to* an enemy. HOSTIS, an enemy.

32. Ine signifies *of; pertaining to; like.*

CANINE', *pertaining to* dogs. CANIS, a dog.

SALINE', *pertaining to* salt; containing salt. SAL, salt.

MARINE', *pertaining to* the sea. MARE (ma're), the sea.

33. Ion signifies the *act of; being or state of being; ing; that which.*

CONNEC'TION, the *act of* uniting. NECTO, (nexum,) I tie or bind.

ANNEXA'TION, the *act of* annexing. NECTO, (nexum,) I tie or bind.

CES'SION, the *act of* yielding. CEDO, (cessum,) I yield, I go.

EXPUL'SION, the *act of* driving out. PELLO, (pulsum,) I drive.

FU'SION, the *state of* being melted. FUNDO, (fusum,) I pour.

JUNC'TION, a *joining*. JUNGO, (junctum,) I join.

DONA'TION, *that which* is given. DONUM, a gift.

34. Ise or Ize signifies *to make; to give.*

FER'TILIZE, *to make* fertile. FERRO, I bear, I carry.

LE'GALIZE, *to make* legal or lawful.

AU'THORIZE, *to give* authority to.

AD'VERTISE, *to make to turn the attention to*. VERTO, (versum,) I turn.

35. Ish signifies *somewhat; belonging to; like; to make.*

BLACK'ISH, *somewhat black.*

SALT'ISH, *somewhat salt.* SAL, salt.

SPAN'ISH, *belonging to Spain.*

BOY'ISH, *like a boy.*

FIN'ISH, *to make an end.* FINIS, the end.

ESTAB'LISH, *to make firm or stable.* SISTO or STO, (statum,)

I stand, I set up.

36. Ist signifies *one who or the person that.*

FLO'RIST, *one who cultivates flowers.* FLOS, (floris,) a flower.

AR'TIST, *one who practices an art.* ARS, (artis,) art, skill.

BOT'ANIST, *one who studies botany.*

NOV'ELIST, *one who writes novels.*

CAL'VINIST, *one who believes in the doctrines of Calvin.*

37. Ite signifies *a descendant of; a follower of.*

IS'RAELITE, *a descendant of Israel.*

HUSS'ITE, *a follower of John Huss.*

38. Ity or Ty signifies *state or quality of being; ness.*

DEN'SITY, *state of being dense.* DENSUS, thick, close.

AM'ITY, *state of being friends.* AMO, (amatum,) I love.

ASPER'ITY, *state of being harsh.* ASPER, rough, harsh.

BREV'ITY, *quality of being brief.* BREVIS, short.

FERTIL'ITY, *quality of being fertile.* FERRO, I bear, I carry.

CELER'ITY, *swiftness.* CELER, swift.

39. Ive signifies *one who or the person that; that which; having power; ing.*

FU'GITIVE, *one who flees.* FUGIO, (fugitum,) I flee.

CAP'TIVE, *one who is taken.* CAPIO, (captum,) I take.

MO'TIVE, *that which moves.* MOVEO, (motum,) I move.

ATTRACT'IVE, *having power to draw to.* TRAHO, (tractum,)

I draw.

CREA'TIVE, *having power to create.* CREO, (creatum,) I create.

ACT'IVE, *having power to act.* AGO, (actum,) I do, I perform.

ADHE'SIVE, *sticking.* HÆREO, (hæsum,) I stick.

FES'TIVE, *feasting.* FESTUM, a feast.

40. Ize. See **Ise.**

41. Kin signifies *little or small.*

LAMB'KIN, a *little* lamb.

42. Lent or Ulent signifies *full of.*

PES'TILENT, *full of the infection of the plague.* PESTIS, the plague.

43. Less signifies *without.*

ART'LESS, *without art.* ARS, (artis,) art, skill.

POW'ERLESS, *without power.*

FA'THERLESS, *without a father.*

COM'FORTLESS, *without comfort.* FORTIS, brave, strong.

PIT'ILESS, *without pity.*

44. Let. See **Et.**

45. Like signifies *like or resembling.*

MAN'LIKE, *like a man.*

CHILD'LIKE, *like a child.*

46. Ling signifies *little; young.*

DUCK'LING, a *little* duck.

GOS'LING, a *young* goose.

LORD'LING, a *young* lord.

47. Ly signifies *like.*

PRINCE'LY, *like a prince.*

COW'ARDLY, *like a coward.*

KING'LY, *like a king.*

LORD'LY, *like a lord.*

48. Ment signifies *state of being; act of; the thing that; that which; ing.*

EXCITE'MENT, *state of being excited.* CITO, I rouse, I call forth.

MOVE'MENT, *the act of moving.* MOVEO, (motum,) I move.

DOC'UMENT, *the thing that teaches with authority.* DOCEO, (doctum,) I teach.

LIG'AMENT, *that which binds.* LIGO, (ligatum,) I bind.

IMPED'IMENT, *that which impedes or hinders.* PES, (pedis,) a foot.

CONCEAL'MENT, *a concealing.*

49. Mony signifies *state or quality of being; thing that.*

AC'RIMONY, *the quality of being sharp.* ACRIS, sharp.

TES'TIMONY, *the thing that is offered by a witness.* TESTIS, a witness.

50. Ness signifies *state or quality of being.*

REMOTE'NESS, *the state of being remote.* MOVEO, (motum,) I move.

ACUTE'NESS, *the quality of being sharp or acute.* ACUO, (acutum,) I sharpen.

WEA'RINESS, *the state of being weary.*

FAITH'FULNESS, *the quality of being faithful.*

51. Ock signifies *little.*

HILL'OCK, *a little hill.*

52. Or signifies *one who or the person that; the act of.*

ACT'OR, *one who acts.* AGO, (actum,) I do, I perform.

AU'DITOR, *one who hears.* AUDIO, (auditum,) I hear.

CREA'TOR, *one who creates.* CREO, (creatum,) I create.

SPECTA'TOR, *one who sees.* SPECIO, (spectrum,) I look, I see.

OPPRESS'OR, *one who oppresses.* PREMO, (pressum,) I press.

FA'VOR, *the act of favoring or befriending.*

53. Ory signifies the *place where*; the *thing that*; *pertaining to*; *ing*.

AR'MORY, the *place where* arms or weapons are kept. ARMA, arms, weapons.

DOR'MITORY, a *place* for sleeping. DORMIO, (dormitum,) I sleep.

FAC'TORY, a *place where* things are made. FACIO, (factum,) I do, I make.

DIRECT'ORY, the book or *thing that* directs. REGO, (rectum,) I direct, I rule.

PRED'ATORY, *pertaining to* plunder; *plundering*. PRÆDA, prey, plunder.

54. Ose signifies *full of*.

JOCOSE', *full of* jokes. JOCUS, a joke.

VERBOSE', *full of* words. VERBUM, a word.

55. Ous signifies *full of*.

FERO'CIOUS, *full of* fierceness. FEROX, (ferocis,) fierce.

GRIEV'OUS, *full of* grief. GRAVIS, heavy, grievous.

A'QUEOUS, *full of* water; watery. AQUA, water.

FA'MOUS, *full of* fame. FAMA, fame.

POP'ULOUS, *full of* people. POPULUS, the people.

INJU'RIOUS, *full of* injury. JUS, (juris,) right, justice, law.

56. Ry or Ery signifies *state or quality of being*; the *practice of*; the *place where*.

FER'RY, the *place where* persons are carried over. FERO, I bear, I carry.

SLĀV'ERY, the *state of being* a slave.

BRAV'ERY, the *quality of being* brave.

DISTIL'LERY, the *place where* distilling is carried on.

57. Some signifies *full of*.

FROL'ICSOME, *full of* frolic.

BUR'DENSOME, *full of* burden.

58. Ster signifies *one who* or *the person that*.

SONG'STER, *one who* sings.

TEAM'STER, *one who* drives a team.

59. Tude or **Ude** signifies *being* or *state of being*; *ness*.

MUL'TITUDE, *being* many; a great number. MULTUS, many.

APT'ITUDE, *being* apt. APTUS, fit, meet.

AL'TITUDE, *state of being* high. ALTUS, high.

QUI'ETUDE, quietness. QUIES, (quietis,) quiet.

60. Ty or **Ity** signifies *state* or *quality of being*; *ness*.

LIB'ERTY, *state of being* free. LIBER, free.

61. Ude or **Tude** signifies *being* or *state of being*; *ness*.

SERV'ITUDE, *state of being* a servant. SERVIO, (servitum,) I

serve.

62. Ulent or **Lent** signifies *full of*.

FRAUD'ULENT, *full of* fraud. FRAUS, (fraudis,) deceit, fraud.

COR'PULENT, *full of* body; fleshy. CORPUS, a body.

63. Ure signifies *state of being*; *act of*; *the thing that*; *ing*.

COMPŌS'URE, *state of being* composed. PONO, (positum,) I put or place.

RUPT'URE, *the act of* breaking. RUPTUM, to break.

FRACT'URE, a breaking. FRANGO, (fractum,) I break.

64. Ward or **Wards** signifies *in the direction of*.

WEST'WARD, *in the direction of* the west.

WIND'WARD, *in the direction of* the wind.

65. Y signifies *the state of being*; *the quality of being*; *the faculty*.

IN'FAMY, *state of being* infamous. FAMA, fame.

MIS'ERY, *state of being* wretched. MISER, wretched.

MEM'ORY, *the faculty* that is mindful. MEMOR, mindful.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY.

1 to 20. 1. Disarm. 2. Aptitude. 3. Exact. 4. Altitude. 5. Animate. 6. Annual. 7. Angular. 8. Aqueous. 9. Amplify. 10. Brevity. 11. Centennial. 12. Animalcule. 13. Enemy. 14. Actual. 15. Exaltation. 16. Amity. 17. Canine. 18. Combine. 19. Audible. 20. Inarable. 21. Beneficial. 22. Asperity. 23. Artisan. 24. Enemy. 25. Transact. .

21 to 40. 1. Curious. 2. Succumb. 3. Celebrate. 4. Concert. 5. Corpulent. 6. Preclude. 7. Capable. 8. Recline. 9. Concealment. 10. Circulate. 11. Exceed. 12. Credible. 13. Conclude. 14. Certificate. 15. Excite. 16. Proclaim. 17. Creature. 18. Accelerate. 19. Receipt. 20. Intercede. 21. Colony. 22. Clemency. 23. Preclude. 24. Culpable. 25. Curable.

41 to 60. 1. Debtor. 2. Diary. 3. Dormant. 4. Dignify. 5. Ductile. 6. Erratic. 7. Difficult. 8. Infamous. 9. Defer. 10. Face. 11. Concur. 12. Edible. 13. Equal. 14. Donor. 15. Document. 16. Adduce. 17. Doleful. 18. Verdict. 19. Density. 20. Offend. 21. Decorate. 22. Career. 23. Currency. 24. Benediction. 25. Defeat.

61 to 80. 1. Degrades. 2. Confide. 3. Fierce. 4. Infirm. 5. Inflammable. 6. Festive. 7. Confluence. 8. Fortitude. 9. Transform. 10. Fracture. 11. Fraudulent. 12. Confront. 13. Gladiator. 14. Fusible. 15. Refuge. 16. Fidelity. 17. Filial. 18. Reflect. 19. Afflict. 20. Flexible. 21. Fraternal. 22. Fugitive. 23. Infuse. 24. Influx. 25. Firm.

81 to 100. 1. Granary. 2. Literal. 3. Gratitude. 4. Ligament. 5. Inhuman. 6. Gravity. 7. Islands. 8. Junction. 9. Lesson. 10. Injurious (Jus, juris, right,

justice, law). 11. Liberty. 12. Dilate. 13. Identical. 14. Exhume. 15. Dejection. 16. Library. 17. Linear. 18. Linen. 19. Honorary. 20. Intellect. 21. Granivorous. 22. Humidity. 23. Exhale. 24. Cohere. 25. Obliterate.

101 to 120. 1. Malice. 2. Expatriate. 3. Circumnavigation. 4. Expel. 5. Quadruped. 6. Lunar. 7. Dislocate. 8. Magnanimous (Animus, the mind). 9. Locality. 10. Matricide. 11. Movement. 12. Manuscript. 13. Admittance. 14. Annex. 15. Connect. 16. Compel. 17. Pressure. 18. Portfolio. 19. Plurality. 20. Transpose. 21. Multiply. 22. Amount. 23. Memorize. 24. Magnify. 25. Malevolent.

121 to 151. 1. Incurable. 2. Satiated. 3. Manuscript. 4. Distant. 5. Rotation. 6. Rusticate. 7. Evident. 8. Descend. 9. Convenient. 10. Derision. 11. Spectator. 12. Tangible. 13. Perspire. 14. Destroy. 15. Contend. 16. Derive. 17. Solitary. 18. Solid. 19. Attractive. 20. Pretended. 21. Carnivorous. 22. Retribution. 23. Intruder. 24. Invert. 25. Visible.



Write the story of An'drocles, using the following words:—Fugitive, Refuge, Liberty, Extract, Gladiator, Solitude, Grateful or Gratitude, Master, Magnanimous, Manumit or Liberate or Manumission, Servitude, Service.

Write sentences about Animals, using the following words:—Biped, Quadruped, Rodent, Carnivorous, Granivorous, Graminivorous, Quadrumane, Animalcule, Animal, Devour, Ferocious, Gnaw, Ruminant, Monkey, Bat, Elephant, Canine, Enormous.

Write a short account of Robinson Crusoe, using the following words:—Abandon, Island, Solitary, Impression, Fidelity, Desert, Crew, Loneliness.

Write a sentence about each of the following persons:—
(Pages 7–68.)

Queen Victoria — *ancestor*. Putnam — *aperture*. Whittington — *condition*. Columbus — *famous*. Benjamin Franklin — *friendless*. Raleigh — *crimson*. King Alfred — *guise*. Putnam — *hardihood*. Monks of St. Bernard — *hospitable*. Solomon — *lazy*. Alexander — *manage*. Emperor Nero — *monster*. Cornelia — *precious*. Cresus — *rich*. Alexander the Great — *sunder*.

Write a sentence about each of the following persons:—
(Pages 69–108.)

Cromwell — *intention*. John Adams — *expired*. William the Conqueror — *descendant*. King Richard — *servant*. Charles Carroll — *subscribe*. George III. — *abrupt*. The Zulus — *repulsive*. Prince Albert — *patron*. Palissy, the potter — *surmount*. Benjamin West — *portrait*. Oliver Cromwell — *exhume*. Arnold — *infamous*. De Soto — *traverse*. Aaron Burr — *culpable*. Henry VIII. — *corpulent*. General Gage — *asperity*.

PARTS OF THE BODY.

CORPUS, the body. Caro, (carnis,) flesh. Cutis, the skin. Caput, the head. Facies, the face. Manus, the hand. Digitus, a finger. Pugna, a fist. Dens, a tooth. Oculus, the eye. Nasus, the nose. Auris, the ear. Pectus, the breast. Dorsum, the back. Pes, (pedis,) the foot.



THE END.



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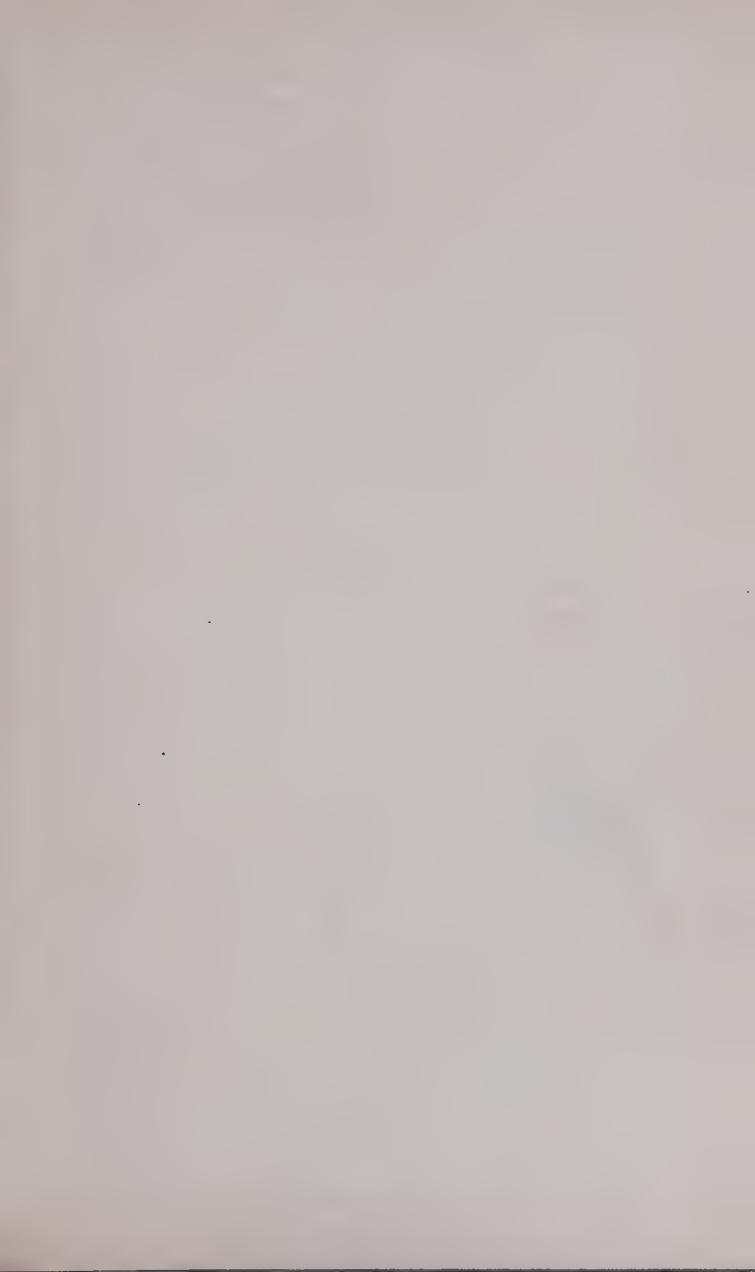
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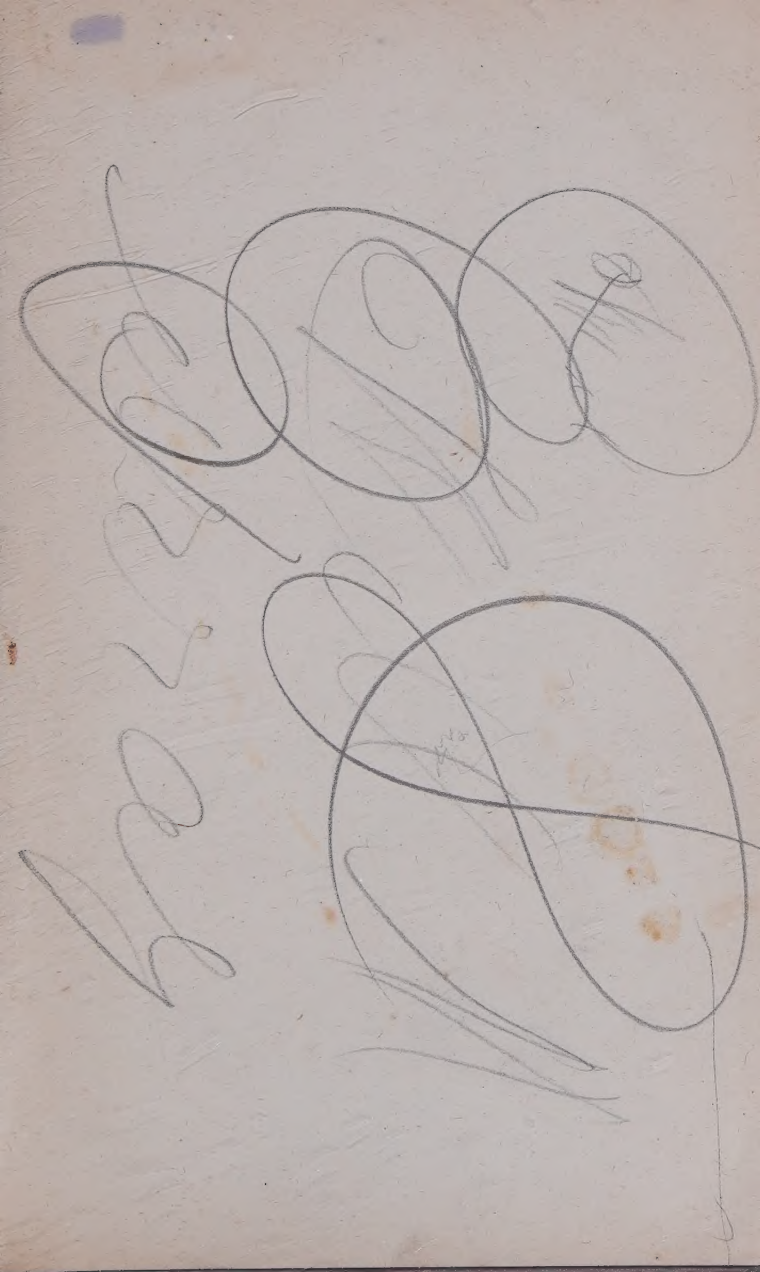
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